The War In Pictures

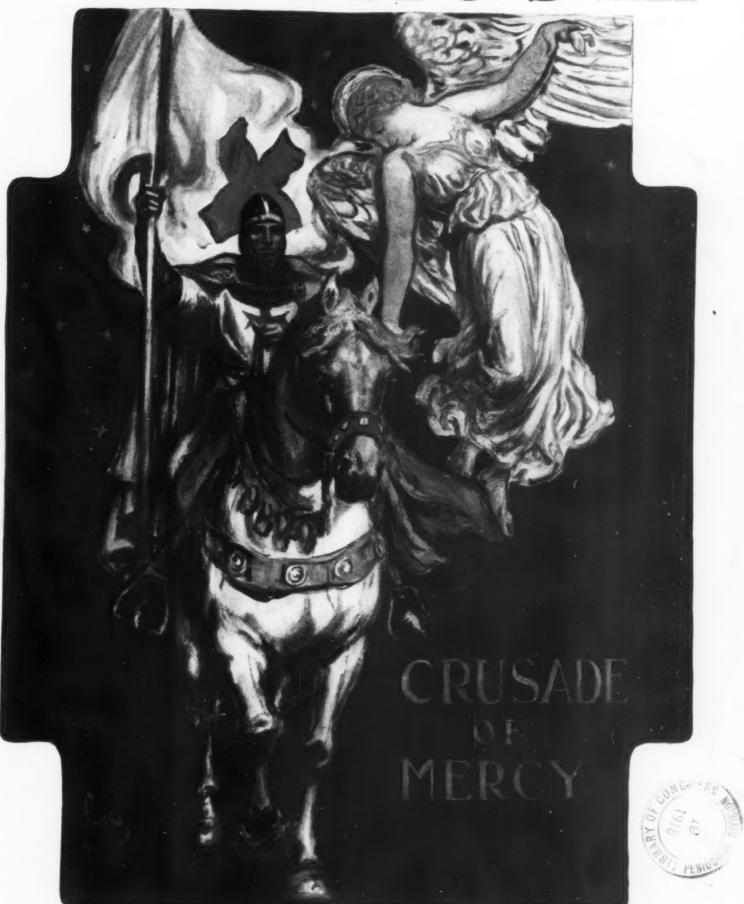
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Take up the matter in the same careful way that you select mechanical equipment for your office or factory. Look for enduring *quality* rather than mere price. Buy a manufacturer's reputation rather than four wheels and a painted body.

If you make your selection on this basis, we are quite content to abide by the result. If you search for motor car quality you must find the Paige.

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XXX

X

Saving the Money That Slipped Through Their Fingers

How an Investment of \$2.00 Grew to \$7,000 in Seven Years Without Speculation

By ARTHUR H. PATTERSON

in the office of a manufacturing plant. They have been married ten years and for the first three years of their married life they not only failed to save but actually went in debt over \$400. They now have two children, own a comfortable cottage home which is appraised at \$3,500 and is clear and free. They have savingsbank accounts of \$1,800 and \$1,-700 invested in 7% preferred securities. And every dollar of this money has been saved from salary during the past seven years, an average of \$1,000 per year.

I am going to tell you their story, or rather let Mr. B. tell it as he related it to me. If you are facing the crisis in your affairs which the B.'s faced in those early days of married life, it may help you to meet it and come off victorious.

Listen to what Mr. B. says:

I am now 37 years of age; married and the Daddy of two children. When I was married I had exactly 8750 on hand in cash, inherited from my father's estate. Up to that time I never saved a nickel land if this money hadn't come as a windfall, we could not have been married. I held a good position and was earning \$2,000 a year. That was in 1907. 82,000 a year. That was in 1907. For the next three years Jane and I just let things run along, living comfortably on my salary. The \$750 which I inherited went for furniture and home needs and we did manage to buy-on the spur of early married ambition, perhaps—\$300 more of furniture which we paid for out of my But all the rest of it went for clothing, rent, food, amusement, books, cigars, etc. We spent it as it came and it was always a race between our cash and our bills to see which would be on top at the end of the month. Usually the cash lost. But the bills didn't press or worry I ran accounts with tradesmen w knew me and knew I was good But gradually the bills disfanced the cash and at the end of three years I was in a hole just \$400; then the situation grew serious pay the emergency bills of the asion, I had to let my other credilors wait and they became restless.

Jane and I had tried time and time Allain to live within my salary and save a few dollars, but it wasn't any

MR. AND MRS. B. live in use. We lacked the backbone some-how and didn't have the necessary how and didn't have the necessary system to help us see it through. One day I came across a remark made by James Hill, the railroad builder, and it set me thinking. It burnedt itself into my brain. It was this:

> "If you want to know whether you are going to be a success or failure in life, you can easily find out. The test is simple and infallible. Are you able to save money? If not, drop out. You will fail as sure as you live. You may not think so, but you will. The seed of success is not in you."

> I went home and that evening Jane and I had a long heart-to-heart We sat up until one o'clock, studying, planning, debating, wondering how we could change our shiftless, easy-going habits so that we could feel that we were going to be classified with the successful ones and not the failures.

> We made up our minds that from that night on not a penny would be spent for other than bare necessities until every debt had been paid. We resolved to live on half my salary, reasoning that if other people whom we knew could five responsible \$1,000, there was no reason why we lone said: "We shouldn't. Then Jane said: ought to keep a cash account and put down just where the money goes. We can't go by guesswork any longer. We've been living that way for three We'll begin now to keep a record of our money.

What Jane said brought to my mind an advertisement which I had seen only a few days before, about an Expense Book for family accounts. So I got the magazine and found the ad. It told about the Economy Expense Book for personal and household accounting. The description told me that it was exactly the thing we needed and before going to bed I wrote a letter ordering a copy. In a few days it came, and Jane and I had an interesting session studying it and entering the Cash and Expenditure Items which we had been keeping tab of since the midnight

That book taught us something about the science of home economics. We learned, for instance, that in a properly arranged budget a man earning the salary I did could save, without stinting, at least 30% of his salary. But we were beating that figure. We had raised the ante to 50% and that without officiars for $50\%_c$, and that without suffering for accounting is necessary to properly a single need. Of course, we had cut keep a Woolson Book. The life-

out the theatre, the cigars, the expensive lunches and we'd begun to get acquainted with some of our discarded clothes all over again. learned that rent consumed in the balanced budget $17\frac{1}{2}\frac{C_c}{C_c}$ (which was about our cost); food was $25\frac{C_c}{C_c}$ and we cut it to $21\frac{C_c}{C_c}$; clothes $17\frac{C_c}{C_c}$ we chopped to 5% that first year, and it never rose over 10% the first four

We started on the new system in April, 1910. The following April when we balanced the books for the first year we found this result: Every single bill paid and \$653 in the savings bank! Glorious! We were out of the woods and for the first time in my entire business career I had visions of success on which I could actually stand without breaking through into the quicksands of de-We celebrated that night in good style with a dinner and the theatre and that's become part of the program ever since—the annual dinner of the board of directors, Jane calls it.

The rest is easy. We were on the right track and once started nothing could turn us back.

We stuck right to the original program for three years, living on half my salary and saving the other Then I got a raise of \$250 and that made it quite a bit easier. year ago I got another raise, bringing my salary up to \$2,500, where it now

I've never had the least trouble, since starting on the first page of my first copy of Woolson's Economy Expense Book, in living within my income and saving money. That Economy book brought us, not only independence, but it changed me from a wor-ried, half-baked existence into a selfrespecting, successful man. I am in a position, as the result of our joint efforts, where I need look to no man for favors; and further than that, my success has brought us into a social, who value us because we are looked upon in our town as "worth-while" and "the sort who are getting ahead." circle of friends, both business and

Woolson's Economy Expense Book is designed to keep track of the income and expenses of the average family in a systematic manner. Each book is made to contain the records of four consecutive years

No knowledge of bookkeeping or

time experience of an expert accountant is in the book. He devised it for his own household and planned it so his wife could keep it.

Two minutes daily is sufficient to keep it written up to date. At the end of each week and month and year you not only know where every penny went, but you will have an analysis and comparative table of all the various expenditures, showing just what it went for. Every detail of money management is provided just what it went for. for by a simple, easy-system that a 12-year-old child could handle.

This book has proved truly a godsend to thousands because it has taught them a sure way to manage their finances. With it you know their finances. With it you know every minute just where you are money-wise. It automatically shows every penny of income and outgo, just how much for groceries, dress, rent, medicine, amusement, car-fare, etc.—and all this instantly and plainly. It is not complicated or tiresome. In fact, once you have started keeping a Woolson Book you will find it fascinating as a game and will find it fascinating as a game and a miser for saving money.

The publishers are desirous while the interest of the American public is fastened on the problem of high-cost-of-living, to distribute several hundred thousand copies of the new greatly improved edition and are doing it in this way:

Merely write to them and ask that a copy be sent you without cost for a five days' examination. If at the end of the time you decide to keep it, you send \$2.00 in payment, or if you wish to return it, you can do so without further obligation. Send no cash. Merely fill in the coupon, supply business reference, mail, and the book will be sent you imme-

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Without obligation please send me, all charges prepaid, "Woolson's Economy Expense Book." I agree to send \$2.00 in five days or return the book.

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PARIS BY NIGHT

WHO was she? Why was her name on every tongue? What was the strange history of this adorable creature who, still in her teens, had tasted of every experience known between the heights of wealth and the abysses of poverty?

It was the night of the last ball of the Opera. All the Bohemian elements of the gayest capital of Europe were present. Through the corridors and foyer floated the sensuous swell of music and the sound of revelry unrestrained. The atmosphere of the magnificent saloon quivered with a frantic life that found expression in a thousand fantastic pranks.

Yet through the throng of dandies, idlers, libertines, and students from the Latin Quarter she, whose wont it was to queen it over every orgy, moved with an aloofness of interest in the mad scene as if she were all unconscious of the ready homage of the thousands present.

Read this powerful story—this marvelous study of the pathology of the female heart—through which Balzac introduces the reader to his vast, vivid, enthralling, yet terrible panorama of the world of the devotees of pleasure, with its tawdry splendors, its abandonment to dissipation, its miseries and crimes—a panorama exhibiting strange paradoxes of purity unspotted in the midst of depravity, of self-denial and sacrifice—a somber picture, yet never wholly lacking in the beauty of human kindness—a picture that could have been painted by no other hand:—read it in the first of the series of 11 volumes of the Marne Edition of Balzac's

WHAT BRAINS THINK OF BALZAC

- First among the great, highest among the best." Victor Hugo.
- imagination in Balzac than in other writer."—George Moore
- One of the few geniuses who leave the mark ineffaceably on the literature their age."—Charles Dickens.
- "His understanding of human nature equals Shakespeare's."—The New York Times Saturday Review.
- Balzac has touched life at first hand and interpreted it with masterly insight and power."—Hamilton Wright Mabie.
- 'One of the kings of thought."-The New York Herald.
- "To read Balzac is to see life, to learn the laws which govern its decay or its growth, its losses and its gains." Paul Bourget.



THE MORALITY OF BALZAC

- Far from immoral."—Lippincott's Magazine.
- Balzac was the priest to whom all humanity confessed."—Dr. Clifford Mitchell, in the Dial, Chicago.
- Balzac worked upon the theory that a beautiful falsehood was not essentially a virtue and that ignorance did not protect society."—Opie Read.
- not protect society."—Opie Read.

 Are they moral? is a question frequently asked, and it may be answered that they are, to people of cultivation and judgment, for no effort is made to gild vice and render it seductive."—Scribner's Magazine.
- He knows the whole range of human emotions, and he dares to penetrate into the arcana of passions almost too terrible for literature to touch. To criticize Ealzac is it not to criticize life itself?"—Professor William P. Trent of Sewanee University.
- His books are powerful sermons. If immorality is uncovered it is not for sensation, but in order that it may be condemned. In this course he follows the great narrators of the Bible and mirrors life."—Ella Gilbert Ives, in The Boston Evening Transcript.

BALZAC'S SCENES OF PARISIAN

By special arrangement with the famous publisher, we are able to offer to American readers for the first time, at a popular price, a small edition, printed from the plates of the Definitive Text, of Honore de Balzac's SCENES OF PARISIAN LIFE, the most remarkable series of pen pictures ever drawn of social conditions in the world's greatest center of Art, Fashion and Frivolity. This translation has been declared over and over again by the highest authorities on both sides of the Atlantic to be the one English translation of Balzac that is complete and unexpurgated, the only English version which contains all that is in the original, and that gives the very spirit and essence of the great French writer, supreme among the founders of Naturalistic fiction, and the most penetrating as an anatomist of passion and a vivisector of the human heart.

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This quality is the deminent

this famous publisher.

This quality is the dominant note of the Marne Edition of Balzac's Scenes of Parisian Life, in all its mechanical details. The letter press is from a new font of French old-style type, clear and distinct, on an antique finish, wove paper. The books are finished with gold tops. The cloth selected for the binding is durable and in the best of taste.

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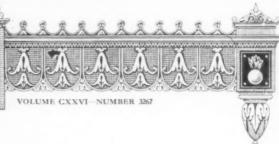
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Verse by H. R. BAUKHAGE

Miss Rosalee and Josephine
Are ladies we have met,—
Oh, don't get jealous, they just mean
In Fransay, bayonet.

Now spiked pea-shooters, they may do
For the dough-boys' wedded wives,
But the wagon-soldiers are true-blue
To the pretty seventy-fives.

For us the rest are also rans,

Charlotte is the only one,

And her other name is Swosontcans,

And, lord! how she hates the Hun!





THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15

Edited by JOHN A. SLEICHER CONKLIN MANN, Managing Editor

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CXXVI SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1918

'Stand by the Flag: In Gud We Trust

Buy a Bond!

By Chairman GARY, U. S. Steel Corporation

N the battlefields of Europe men are dying by thousands and tens of thousands. Our sons or brothers or other relatives will soon be active participants. I fear the rolls of the soon be active participants. I fear the rolls of the dead or injured may be brought across the ocean within a few months, although I hope for the contrary. These men who have cheerfully offered their persons as a sacrifice to a noble cause are appealing to us by thought, if not by word, for such assistance as we may render. Every dollar we expend, everything we do, every sacrifice we make, will assist in protecting the lives and health of the patriots who are abroad in defense of our rights. of our rights.

Cash for Liberty Bonds

NCREASES of \$29,000,000 in the savings bank deposits of the people of New York State during the past year, with postal savings deposit increases of millions more for the State, speak volumes of praise for the thrift of the people of the great Empire State.

Enormous as this figure is, it is of course, only part of the total; investments in securities, real estate, building and loan accounts, insurance and other forms of saving have been on the increase also.

Reports from many other sections show that this spirit of thrift has taken hold of our too-profligate American people as never before. The increased savings of the thrifty are really far greater than the enormous figures shown, because thousands of savings accounts have been wiped out by partici-pants in a large number of foolish strikes, principally dictated by self-seeking leaders for their own aggrandizement

The people who have kept out of strikes, and gone ahead doing their day's work, living comfortably but sanely, and saving a regular amount out of each pay envelope, have been steadily getting ahead in the world—making money and saving it.

The best advice any man in American can apply to his own case—and pass on to his neighbor—is to keep working, work as efficiently as possible, and save as much as he can. That's "thrift" in a nut-

Steady work, good workmanship and regular savings on the part of every worker, regardless of his position, would cause tremendous influence on national prosperity. It sounds very simple, but it is a practical patriotism that will enable the United States to make the most of its present oppor tunities to become the dominant industrial and financial country of the world, and to hold that position later on when the warring nations begin the gigantic industrial efforts which are sure to come to make up for the losses each has suffered.

Don't fail to buy a Liberty Bond!

This bond is the prime investment of the world. It will help you to be thrifty. It will add to your sense of patriotism. The bond bears the stamp of Uncle Sam. Make it your stamp.

Roosevelt!

JR independent and valued contributor, Mr. Norman Hapgood, worships at the Wilson shrine. He naturally abominates Theodore Roosevelt. In his page in this issue of Leslie's, he imputes a lack of patriotism to the most powerful advocate of American patriotism that we have.

The nation is paying a fearful price for failing to listen to the plea for preparedness given long before we entered the war. One, at least, of President Wilson's Cabinet officers, Mr. Garrison, while Secretary of War, and many other prominent Democrats believed with Colonel Roosevelt that our call to duty was imperative

The President held to the contrary view. didn't hesitate to voice this opinion in public. He had his way and Mr. Garrison retired from the Cabinet—the severest blow that it has sustained. Then our country pursued the even tenor of its pacifist way, and on the pacifist issue Mr. Wilson was re-elected

We are now sending troops to France, in mad haste, even at a sacrifice of our food transportation. We are preparing for a new and sweeping draft of a million of our young men for military service. We are rushing our airplane factories to the limit, and crowding every available worker into our shipping yards. All this awakening on every side and at any cost is because of the extremity of the situation and the fearful menace of a German triumph.

Enormous as would have been the cost of putting our military and naval establishments on a war footing four years ago when the dark cloud of war appeared upon our horizon, that cost would be as nothing compared with the burden of debt we are now accumulating. Had we been fully prepared Germany would not have insulted us. If our failure —a full year after the declaration of war—to furnish men, food, guns, aircraft and ships so sorely needed in the crisis should prolong the struggle for years, the war bill will mount to figures still more appalling.

And if, by any chance, our utter lack of prepared-

ness, not only four years ago, but also during all the intervening days of dreadful uncertainty, should give Germany the victory—but that is unthinkable! Civilization shall not perish from the earth

The people are beginning to understand that had Colonel Roosevelt's warning voice been heard and had we promptly prepared ourselves for war, in time of peace, we would have had a million men in the trenches in France, Germany would have been crushed to earth, and the peril that confronts the world would have been averted.

Had that been the happy outcome, President Wilson, for his intelligent foresight, would have richly deserved and would have been receiving the commendation of every patriotic citizen.

Loyalists!

THE Loyalists won a decided victory in the aldermanic elections at Chicago recently when they turned down the Socialist candidates, to the amazement of their supporters. Wisconsin, where it was feared that the election to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused the death of Mr. Husting, a Democrat, might lead to the success of the Socialist candidate, the latter was overwhelmingly defeated. The election Mr. Lenroot, the Republican candidate, by decisive majority of over 11,000, evidences not only the loyalty of the State of Wisconsin, but also, according to the astute political correspondent of the New York World, Mr. Louis Seibold, a growing disposition on the part of the people to critize the conduct of the war. Mr. Lenroot goes to the Senate with a splendid record in the House not only as an earnest supporter of the war, but also as one with the courage of his convictions and ability to justly criticize administrative acts that deserve criticism. The time has come for President Wilson not only to cut red tape, but also to cut off official heads in more than one department. Speeding up the war has been a difficult task-few realize how difficult—but most of our embarrassment has arisen from a fatal lack of foresight for which it is hard to find justification.

The Plain Truth

K AISER! An appreciative reader of Leslie's was from Malta, Montana, that he would like to an editorial something like this in our columns accordingly, here it is:

Judas Iscariot betrayed the Son of man for thirty pieces

Kaiser William betrayed the German people for the hope

pomp and glory. Judas Iscariot betrayed Jesus with a kiss. The Kaiser betrayed the people with the iron (double) cro

COURTESY! Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale University is right in saying that the young men of today possess even a greater power of endurance that their fathers. The war has demonstrated that the luxuries of modern life have not produced a degenerate race. Our own heroes of 1776 were no more hardy than the young men in khaki today after six months of training. The endurance of the modern soldier is not alone matter of physique or physical strength but of mo stamina as well. What we need to cultivate is not simple a sturdy manhood through military discipline, but also give our boys and girls training in courtesy. Militar training teaches obedience, a quality that our your sorely need to acquire, but we need to instill into the minds of our children in the public schools lessons appoliteness and respect for the rights of others.

No other nation has neglected politeness as we have

DAYLIGHT! The willingness of the people to submit to inconvenience and restrictions is one of the best by-products of the war. Without a hitch the daylight saving law went into effect. Two or three years ago such a proposal would have met with a storm of protest. Daylight saving, fuelless, wheatless, meatless and even brainless days have all been accepted because come one aid they were necessary to put the actions. and even brainless days have all been accepted becaus some one said they were necessary to put the nation of a war-efficiency basis. In the same spirit of obedieno Liberty Loans have been subscribed to and war taxe paid. The people are convinced of the seriousness of the situation and are ready patriotically to support the Government in any move necessary for the winning of the war. But patriotism and sacrifice do not prevent the war. But patriotism and sacrifice do not prevent every citizen from demanding to know how the money he loans the Government and his war taxes are spent. Without respect to party the people are behind the Government in the war. There should be here a lesson for the people in their relation to the Government in time of peace, especially in the matter of municipal arministration. The Government of our cities has become ministration. The Government of our cities has become a byword and reproach because the people have turned the cities over to the bosses. Tax rates mount but with no improvement in administration. There is no reason for party lines in the administration of municipalities. It is simply a matter of honesty and business efficiency. The people should elect city officials in the same non-partisan spirit that they support the Government in time of war, and demand a faithful account of their stewardship of public funds.

STARS! The War Savings Stamps star cover on Leslie's, of March 23rd, is accomplishing its purpose, which was to stimulate the organization in families pose, which was to stimulate the organization in families and schools and everywhere of War Savings clubs. Mr. R. H. Daniels, Assistant County Director of the W. S. S. of Custer County, Montana, seized the opportunity that the Leslie's star cover afforded to have several thousand printed for use in his territory. He writes: "Your cover design is rich in suggestion and I trust a way may be found so that it may be utilized the country over. We plan to name a day when every house in the county will be expected to display its W. S. S. flag in a front window, just as the Red Cross posters were on Christmas eve." To indicate the patriotic zeal even of the smaller children we are permitted to quote from a Christmas eve." To indicate the patriotic zeal even of the smaller children we are permitted to quote from a letter received by Frank H. Fayant, of the National Was Savings Committee, 310 National Matropolitan Bank Building, Washington, as follows: "I read in Leslie's that you would like to hear from the boys and girls who would be to hear from the boys and girls who want to bell our soldiers. I have two brothers in the want to help our soldiers. I have two brothers in the service. I am eight years old. I have saved for one War Savings Stamp which I started January 10th. I only bought four cents' worth of candy since then. I carnet my money by carrying shoes to a shoemaker after m father had stitched the soles on for him by machin The man always gave me five cents and Saturdays m father gave me twenty-five cents to do his errands all school. He has to work alone since my brothers enliste My father bought a Liberty Bond for my mother and the baby and my older sister bought a Liberty Bond, so I tried to help, too, by buying stamps." This little eight year-old patriot lives in Gloucester, Mass., and her name is Alice Perry. Her letter should be an inspiration not only to children but also to their elders throughout the country. Buy a Liberty Bond!

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HE Battle of Picardy bids fair to A Week of the War become a second Verdun. It may last for months with gradually reasing intensity. It has already seed through two phases comparable the Battle of Verdun and continues

the Battle of Verdun and continues develop along parallel lines. As at Verdun, the ermans failed to break through in their first overallming rush. They hurled Haig back along most the entire line of attack and practically put a British army out of action, but with the timely plot french reserves the Allies, as they retired, are able to present an unbroken front to the emy and in the end brought the German advance a standstill. Thus ended the first phase of the title and the fighting died down while the German advance and the fighting died down while the German advance. to a standstill. Thus ended the first phase of the battle, and the fighting died down while the Germans hastily rushed up their heavy artillery and munitions and reorganized their divisions shattered in the attack. This was the Allies' opportunity for a counter-stroke, but they failed to react before the Germans, with unexpected swiftness, offered the second phase of the battle with a series of energetic local offensives that for a time threatened the Allies' hold on Amiens. But these attacks, too, were held after some loss of territory, and the next German thrusts, as near Chauny, appear to have were held after some loss of territory, and the next German thrusts, as near Chauny, appear to have been made chiefly for the purpose of strengthening their general salient position from a defensive standpoint. If, as now seems likely, the Germans are determined to continue their offensive on a large scale, the Allies will need during the coming summer every American soldier that can be rushed summer every American soldier that can be rushed to France. It is not so much that American troops can count very effectively in the great battle now raging, but the moral effect of their continuous arrival will be most heartening to the Allies, and before long many more American units should be sufficiently advanced in training either to be brigaded in British and French divisions or to take over on their own account quieter sections of the long front between Switzerland and the North Sea. This is the basis of the great relief evidenced in the Allied capitals at the accelerated transatlantic movement of American troops and President Wilson's decision to allow the merging of American units into the British and French army system.

Germans Lose First Round

The Germans lost the first round of the great battle. They lost in spite of the fact that they regained practically all of the territory from which they were compelled to retreat after the Battle of the Somme, and came within an ace of sweeping over Amiens and cutting the most important line of railroad paralleling the French and British fronts. The Germans lost because they failed in their objective which were to generate railly most in their objective which were to generate railly most. British fronts. The Germans lost because they failed in their objective which was to separate, roll up and crush the French and British armies. Mere territorial gains, however important, were not worth the price the Germans paid. And the net result of the offensive when the first critical stage of the battle ended was a great salient, dangerous indeed to the Allies, but also a perilous position for the Germans to hold. This salient, so long as it exists in its present form, is a continuing threat to Amiens and Paris. But it is also exposed to grave danger in the event of a determined build counter-attack along the line of Noyon—Lassingy—Montdidier. Perhaps the greatest disapointment of the first stage of the battle was the failure of the Allies to strike back at this exposed German left flank.

What Happened to the Allies' Strategic Reserve?

Probably the reason the Allies did strike back was that they could We shall not know for some to come the exact truth of the tion. But this much we know. French as a result of the partial se of the British defens elled to take over, in whole o approximately 50 miles of and to do this in face of the German attack must have of the second of y toward the end of the first ten-day stage of the battle, is thrust was not driven with sufficient force seriously treaten the German left flank as obviously the Allies' chance of the Marne and it seemed



that the only reason they did not seize the opportunity was because they had not sufficient reserve force available. This is not meant to suggest that the Allies' army of strategic reserve was or is a myth, or that the Allies may not yet be able to assemble sufficient German salient. But the most favorable opportunity was while the Germans were exhausted and disorganized by their rapid advance. That period of maximum opportunity passed when a two- or three-days' lull in the fighting ended and the Germans had reorganized their forces sufficiently to strike hard on April 4th and 5th against the French and British lines before Amiens in the hope that they might cut the railway that binds the hope that they might cut the railway that binds Paris to Calais and England.

Second Stage of the Great Battle

In the opening engagements of this second stage of the great battle the Germans gained no decided advantage. At one point they drove the British back still further to within o miles of Amiens, but the Allies' defense was determined all along the line, and every foot of ground was bitterly contested. Yet it seemed clear that the Germans had so thoroughly committed themselves to the offensive that they must either continue their attacks or virtually concede their defeat. And the further they drove in their wedge either toward Amiens or beyond Montdidier, the more perilously they exposed their left flank to an Allied counter-thrust. From these considerations it seemed probable that many more days of desperate fighting were in store before the great battle would be ended. Nor was it safe to assume that the danger to the Allies was wholly past. The Germans were altogether too close to Amiens for comfort, and many of the railroad lines centering about this junction point were within range of their artillery. and many of the ratifold lines centering about this junction point were within range of their artillery. Already the value of Amiens to the Allies was seriously impaired, and its loss beyond doubt would greatly handicap effective co-operation between the French and British armies.

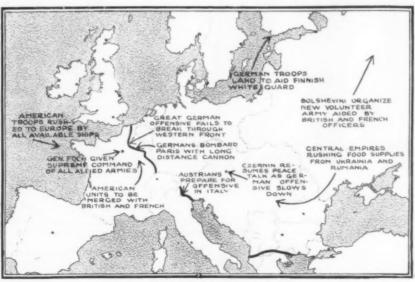
American Units to be Merged with British and French

In the midst of this crisis President Wilson made a decision which will have a very important effect upon the Allies' resources in man-power. He agreed to the merging of American units into the British and French army organizations instead of the method previously planned for the more gradual development of a great independent American Army. As a practical proposition there is no doubt that the new method will make American military resources count most effectively against the enemy at the earliest possible moment. The sentimental

resources count most effectively against the enemy at the earliest possible moment. The sentimental considerations which previously weighed against this move have evidently gone by the board in face of the grave crisis created by the great German offensive. It is the same danger which finally overcame reluctance to the placing of British armies under the command of a French Generalissimo. Faced by an aggressive, resourceful, efficiently organized enemy, the Allies have been compelled by the hard logic of events to subordinate nationalistic pride to the necessity of pooling all their resources under a competent centralized control. Under the circumstances it was inevitable that this centralized control should function under French leadership. Not only have the French made far greater sacrifices than either the Americans or British, but throughout the war the French army has consistently proved itself the most efficient military organizasistently proved itself the most efficient military organiza-tion in the field—not even excepting the German Army. Great German victories have been gained over other adversaries but in this war they have got might y short change out of the French, from the days of the Marne to the present. Indeed it hardly is too much to say that without French aid the British army would have been in a fair way to disaster in the recent great offensive. The reason is not far to seek. The present French Army, like the German, has been built upon the solid foundation of z large, efficiently organized, well-disciplined regular army that existed before the war. French and German officers were trained by long study and practical experience. From the

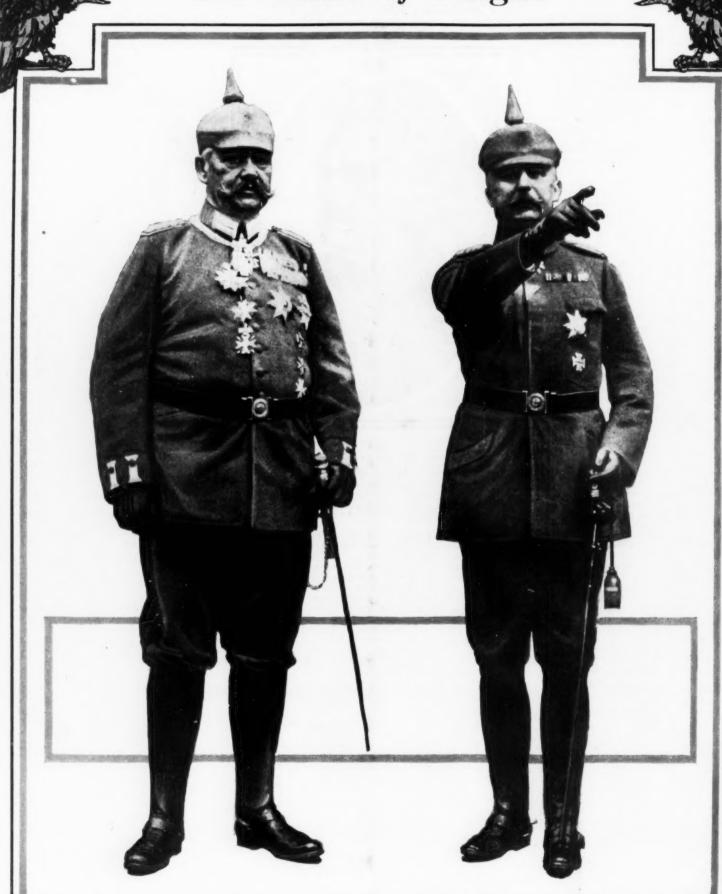
and practical experience. From the same regular army source was drawn an adequate supply of dependable non-commissioned officers. We know, superficially at least, what faulty staff-work has cost the British from Loos and Neuve Chapelle on-ward, but only technically trained military men can appreciate the handicap an inadequate supply of good non-commissioned officers has good non-commissioned officers has been to the British Army. One obvious advantage of the merging of American units into the British and French armies will be that our soldiers will learn this grim business of modern machine-made war with a minimum of unnecessary sacrifice caused by inexperienced staff and tactical leadership.

From a practical standpoint it will be easier thus to merge American units than it will be to withdraw them for the organization of a large well-co-ordinated American army in the event that the war continues long enough to necessitate such a a development of our forces abroad



NEW SALIENTS ON T! E MAP OF EUROPE

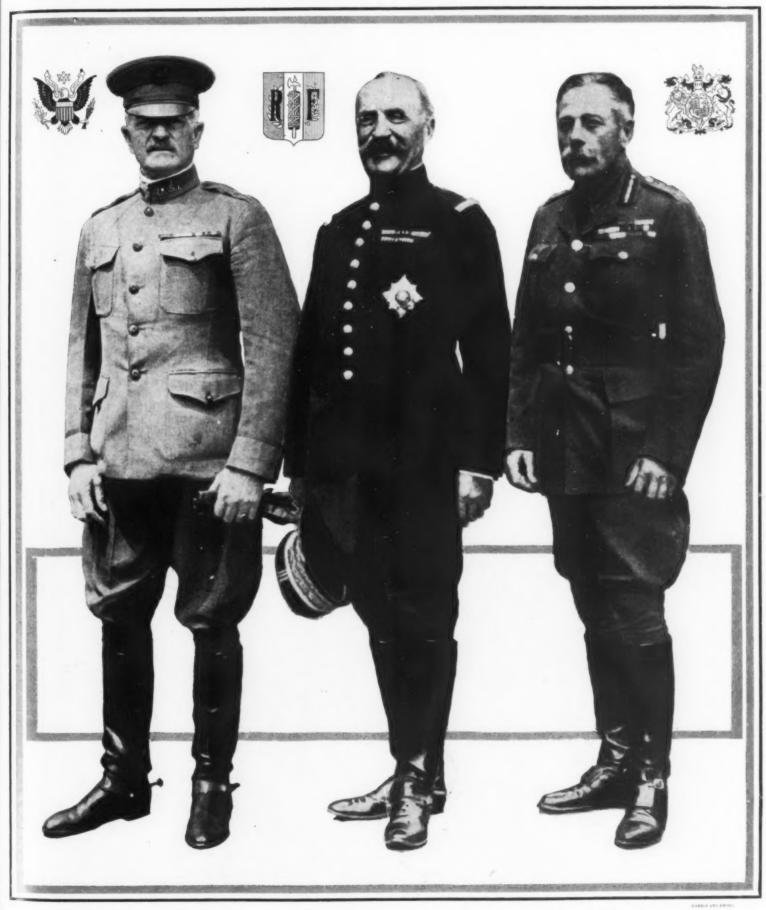
For Rule of Might



A comparison of the face of Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, idol of Germany, with the faces of the three leaders of the Allies on the opposite page bears out the judgment of America that this is a war between the advocates of brute strength and those who love the life spiritual.

Increasingly audible whisperings among those who know make "Generalquartiermeister" von Ludendorff Germany's Real Demon. According to critics Von Hindenburg is but "an old woman" as a military genius when compared with the man who was a modest colonel four years ago.

For Rule of Right



General John J. Pershing commands the greatest potential strength of the war. With ever-increasing forces under him, he will likely come to rank among the greatest leaders of the world. When the Huns took up the Hammer of Thor to strike down the Cross of Christ, General Ferdinand Foch turned them back at the Marne. He is now supreme commander of the Allies.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has fought in France and Flanders since the invasion of Belgium. He commands the British against whom the Hun has made his last mad rush.

The Crowning Atrocity



Drawn for Leslie's by L. F. Grant

While the churches of Paris were crowded with worshipers on Good Friday, the Germans opened fire on the city with their mystery gun, seventy-five miles away. A shell tore its way through the arched roof of one of the famous churches, spreading death and destruction. Shattered stone

from the roof and pillars killed upward of a hundred worshipers whose bodies have been recovered, among whom were four American women. The tons of stone heaped upon the floor probably cover many other victims of the most horrible Hun murder since the Lusitania was sunk.

Norman Hapgood's Page

This page is given for the untrammeled expression by Norman Hapgood, formerly editor of Collier's Weekly, and subsequently of Harper's Weekly, of his views of public events, public men and social and political tendencies of the times.



Mr. Hapgood is responsible for his own opinions and it is unnecessary to add that we print them as such and not as the expression of Leslie's Weekly. Conversely, Mr. Hapgood is not responsible for any of the editorial opinions of Leslie's Weekly.

Happiness

HY is it few people can act on truths put forth by great thinkers: for example, that the unselfish are happier than the selfish? In discussing the progress of fellowship in industry, people constantly speak to me as if granting benefits to labor were a "sacrifice." So, as we are constituted, I suppose it is. Why is it not rather a privilege? Do we not know in our hearts that simplicity and devotion give a contentment no accumulation of material things can give I. It is not warn ladie. simplicity and devotion give a contentment no accumulation of material things can rival? Is it not mere lack of courage that keeps us from trying in our own lives just a little of the New Testament? Indeed, is there anything more tragic than to die without ever having given the great spiritual truths a chance in practice?

An Example

HAVE been looking carefully into the early stages of co-operation in a small manufacturing plant. The plan started about a year ago. All questions concerning factory employment go first to a committee in which most of the members are factory employees. The head of the concern has not differed with the committee but once, and then he was right, as when he put his view, the committee voluntarily reversed its previous decision by something like ten to one. This concern last year paid exactly the same dividends on wages that it paid on capital. The president of the company intends to carry capital. The president of the company intends to carry the plan further, as far as control goes, as rapidly as the education of the employees makes it possible. He has no desire to pile up such a fortune that neither he nor his descendants for generations will know the necessity of doing their share in order to live. He is without fear and without indolence. I know him and I know also many of the other type of capitalists, who cling to all the power and all the profits. Believe me, if I had to choose between his inner self—his serenity, ardor, and youthful heart—and the tired, distrustful plethora of the more acquisitive type, it would not take me long. more acquisitive type, it would not take me long

Heney

HAVE long admired Frank Hency—ever since his carly fight in San Francisco. But fighters are likely to be too persistently fighters. Hence the reason, perbe too persistently fighters. Hence the reason, perps, that prosecuting attorneys, after a brief career, we nearly always dropped out of our politics; Hughes, rome, Dineen, Folk. Heney is a friend of mine, as eatly as a man whose incorruptibility and audacity I eatly admire; but is he handling his beef cases in the gast way? This is a terrible effort, in which we are called upon to pull together. Joseph P. Cotton is e of the ablest men in New York, and his name was sen to Mr. Hoover by a most distinguished reformer to is not less of a progressive thinker, certainly, than r. Heney himself. Mr. Cotton is not less honest than r. Heney. He gave up a big practice to help the overnment. Could not Mr. Heney investigate the elers without an innuendo against Mr. Cotton, with pretence that he had any evidence against him? Is proud of the fact that he is so conducting his investition as to make Mr. Hoover's work harder? Is he oud of co-operating in that respect with Senator Reed? Hoover has taken the lead in limiting the profits be packers to nine per cent. He it was who asked rederal Trade Commission to see that the packers' reports were true. In the words of American ge students, just what is Mr. Heney belly-aching

What Beauty Can Do

the world of plastic things nothing since I returned o America has given me a spring comparable to that which I left the newly finished public library in anapolis. With the first sight it came over me at with a shock, as one receives the high peaks in the other contractions of art genius. session means that life in Indianapolis is to every young spirit that reaches out. he building is classic without coldness; in

other words it is real classic. Its adaptability to its purpose, through internal arrangement, is equal to its breathing triumph as a monument. And everywhere purpose, through internal arrangement, is equal to its breathing triumph as a monument. And everywhere is sympathy with ideas. Over the front these names are chosen: Homer, Isaiah, Plato, Virgil, Dante, Cervantes, Shakespeare, Voltaire, Goethe, Emerson. For an American, could you make a better list? I should substitute Molière for Voltaire, but that is neither here nor there. It is the choice of one who knows literature. Outside the door one reads, "Friendly books welcome you." Inside the door is this, from a sundial in an English garden:

> "Time by minutes slips away, First the hours and then the day, Small the daily loss appears, Vet it soon amounts to years.

The foremost American exponent of Gothic architec-The foremost American exponent of Gothic architecture has called his visit to this library the most remarkable experience in his life. "It is," says Mr. Cram, "the most beautiful secular building in the United States, if not the most beautiful secular building produced in modern times." If you lived in Indianapolis, would you rather have this to inspire you, or a doubling of the population, to deplete the country and congest the city?

Zion

AMERICAN Jews are now volunteering for the British army in Palestine. When Mr. Balfour, after the capture of Jerusalem, officially committed Great Britain to the autonomy of Palestine, a chapter was added to the longest continuous drama in the history of the world. However the world-war ends, Zionism will triumph. The Entente is committed to it. Germany will scarcely oppose it further than to find a method of upholding Turkey's face. The Pope has given his approval. The acceptance of the idea in the United States, England and France has increased with startling speed. As far as the general public is concerned, the knowledge of Zionism is about half a dozen years old. The persistence of the Jews, their distinctiveness, their will to live, goes back four thousand years. If the Zion dream is realized, the Jews will keep their idealism and their vigor. They will lose their aggression. A center will be given to the Hebrew language, and to the religion of the prophets—to that sense of conduct which is Hebraism. Comparatively few of the whole number will go back, to live out the philosophy of the centuries, but all over the world the Jewish people will be ameliorated. Of those who do go back, some of the persecuted will seek a refuge, but prosperous and happy ones also will give their all to a cause, to the some of the persecuted will seek a refuge, but prosperous and happy ones also will give their all to a cause, to the and happy ones also will give their all to a cause, to the ethical saga of a pastoral race; a people with a message for humanity, unequaled in history by that of any other people save only the ancient Greeks. In how few words genius can sum up these great things. Saith the Prophet Ezekiel: "A new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you. . . . And ye shall dwell in the land that I gave to your fathers; and ye shall be my people. . . . And they shall say, 'This land that was desolate is become like the Garden of Eden.'"

Science and Religion

THE only thorough disciple of Jesus I have ever known was a physician in Venice. When he visited patients, he carried a Bible always in his gondola. Yet he was also so expert in natural science that I have never had the confidence in any other doctor that I had in him. He had an extensive practice, and he died leaving a widow with three small children and no money, saying the Lord would provide. The Lord did. The widow is now happily doing intellectual work that supports herself and her children.

Which?

JOHN MASEFIELD in a recent poem says: "The days that made me happy made me wise." Socrates was of the opinion that what gives us happiness is wisdom. Which is the major truth?

Patriotism

T R. WAS an excellent police-commissioner gov-ernor, and President, but he is a bad leader of the opposition. To be a creditable leader of the opposition.

opposition. To be a creditable leader of the opposition, in time of war, requires magnanimity, such as Asquith is showing to the degree of actual nobility. It makes T. R. suffer horribly to have another man runring the Government. What right has Wilson to be President anyway, when T. R. would rather be President himself? The former President's editorials in the Kansas City Star are not helpful. While the President, with the long patience for which T. R. would have roasted Lincoln if he had been adult and in opposition to him on any point, has been trying to make the Russians think we are friends, and thus lessen the chance of their fully accepting the Germans, T. R. contributes things like this:—

"The answer of the Bolsheviki . . . was an example of studied impertinence . . . a gratuitous and insulting

"The answer of the Bolsheviki . . . was an example of studied impertinence . . . a gratuitous and insulting expression . . ignorant folly . . . ignominy and treachery."

There are various kinds of patriotism. T. R. is incapable of the kind that means co-operation under any leadership except his own.

Armenia

HERE is one of T. R.'s fulminations:—"Our Government (meaning Mr. Wilson) has I cen derelict in its duty to the Armenians, to the Christians of Syria, and to the Jews of Palestine."

Read up the history of the massacres of 1000. Take the testimony of an eye-witness. You can find it in "The Red Rugs of Tarsus." The Armenians had laid down their arms on the advice of payal officers including

"The Red Rugs of Tarsus." The Armenians had laid down their arms on the advice of naval officers, including American officers. Then came the horrible butchery. Mr. Taft, Mr. Roosevelt's choice, had just come into the Presidency a few weeks before. The writer wonders (I translate from the French edition, p. 141) whether "the new administration will continue the supine policy of Mr. Roosevelt," and explains that whatever has been done has been by the missionaries, unaided by Roosevelt. done has been by the missionaries, unaided by Roosevell. It is the story of Belgium over again: regarding which, in September, 1914, Colonel Roosevelt was carefully explaining that he did not blame the Germans, and that it would have been absurd for us to protest, and in November, 1914, domestic politics having changed, he was railing at the President for his record over Belgium.

Spring

WHEN the sap of spring is bursting the fetters of winter, the general human heart beats high. A few of us philosophers receive amid the rich but sober tints of Autumn a happiness that we would not exchange for any other reason, but we are a minority, and small. The head of one of the most important departments The head of one of the most important departments at Washington, who thinks about the processes of mankind, has a theory that makes a regular curve of the relation of the seasons to the appetite for war. As the buds open, every nation thinks it is on the edge of victory. This curve rises for a while, begins to decline in the summer, and gets well down in the Autumn. The period, therefore, when statesmen, if they had decided to make peace, could do it most easily, is from the days of goldenrod and autumn browns to just before the greening of the buds. The story of coal, a tragic story to the poor, helps this curve, but there is in it much of sheer poetry, independent of more solid things.

Read It

BUY "The Challenge of the Present Crisis," by Harry Emerson Fosdick. It is published by the Association Press, 124 East 28th Street, New York. In other words, it is published by the Y. M. C. A. It shows why we must fight. It also shows why we must fight like true Christiens and not like hysterics. I have been around a good deal since the war began. The worst uncharity, the most damaging ignorance and credulity, are far from the firing line. They are at teas, in clubs, in newspapers. Take Fosdick as an antidote.

Spies and Treason

How America Faced and Solved the Greatest Problem of the War in Organizing Her Espionage Forces

By THOMAS F. LOGAN, Staff Washington Correspondent

HY doesn't the American Government take a few traitors and a few spies, stand them against a stone wall at the break of dawn, and give the order to the blindfolded firing-squad: "Ready aim fire"?

That would solve America's spy problem, you will hear the man in the street say. That, you will hear the man in the street say. That, you will hear him add, will put an end to sedition and treason. Boloism reached its climax and its end in France when the death sentence was pronounced upon Bolo himself. The Tower of London bears silent witness to the fate that overtakes the apy or traitor in London. What's the matter then with America? Why doesn't this Government put the fear of God into the hearts of those who openly preach sedition? Why does it not hang the traitors and execute the spies? The answer can be given after a careful investigation at official sources in Washington.

The answer can be given after a careful investigation at official sources in Washington.

In handling spies America's method is all right. She is handling evidence of treason, where such evidence seems to be available, as America alone among all the belligerent nations must handle it. She is dealing with the spies as America must deal with them. The American Intelligence corps is organized as few persons believed it could be organized—comprehensively and efficiently. The purpose of the present article is to explain the policy of the American Government toward spies and traitors; to set forth some of the difficulties that were encountered and the ones that yet must be overcome; to state what has been accomplished and what still must be accomplished.

If there are persons who hold to the belief that the United States has been behind other nations in

If there are persons who hold to the belief that the United States has been behind other nations in keeping tabs on suspects it is merely necessary to set forth a single incident to restore faith in the alertness of the Government. The Intelligence Bureau of the Department of Justice, under A. Bruce Beilaski, had a list of Austrian suspects prior to America's entrance into the war. The agents of the Department of Justice were advised of every move made by these Austrians. When Ambassador Dumba, of Austria, was given his passports, every man on the suspect list applied for passports to go with him. The list of suspects was checked off against the list of those who wanted to leave the country with him. They were permitted to go for the simple reason that it rid the nation of a menace. They were permitted to go unpunished because their acts were committed while the United States was at peace. The same acts, committed while the United States was at war, would have been punishable.

war, would have been punishable.

The fact that it is necessary to keep most information secret makes it almost impossible for the Bureau of Intelligence, or Bureau of Investigation as it is called in the Department of Justice, to defend itself from innuendoes and even direct lies.

Zealous but misguided Americans have stated

Zealous but misguided Americans have stated from time to time that ammunition manufactured in this country has been shipped recently to Germany and likewise that fourteen German spies secretly have been shot. The case of Walter Spoorman was featured in hundreds of papers, it being stated that Spoorman came over in German Submarine No. 53 to Newport; that he was a high officer in the German Army; that his trunk was filled with incriminating correspondence with von Bernstorff, Boy-Ed and others; that he visited our own military camps in the uniform of a captain of the United States Army; that he was detected in the act of lighting a fuse to blow up the arsenal at Newport News, etc. It has also been stated that the Department of Justice has paroled large numbers of spies to enable them to attend to their private business and that they are at large without any restraint.

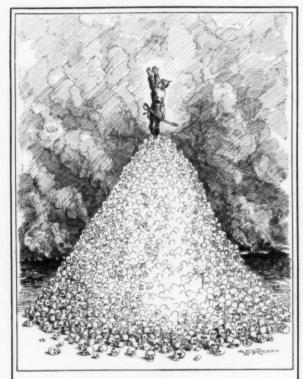
business and that they are at large without any restraint. It can be stated authoritatively that there is not a scintilla of truth in any of these statements. They are cited as examples of the kind of false rumors that work harm to the interest of the United States Government; that incite prejudice and passion and destroy faith in a government that has a definite and intelligent policy in dealing with a great pational war problem.

dealing with a great national war problem.

The largest part of the intelligence system of the United States Government is under the direction of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. The Navy Department also has an excellently organized and aggressive Intelligence Bureau. So has the War Department, under General van Deman, whose headquarters are at the War College. The State Department has an Intelligence Bureau, under one of the ablest secret service operatives in the country, familiarly

known in Washington as "Bill" Nye. The Treasury Department has its own secret service, which is largely engaged in counterfeiting and smuggling cases.

The supreme direction of these forces quite naturally has fallen into the hands of Thomas Watt Gregory, the Attorney General of the United States, and the man who has formulated the policy of the Government in this delicate problem. When matters of policy arise they are referred to the Attorney General. His policy is not accidental, nor is it merely an evolution of experience in handling many cases. It is based upon a careful study of the problem of a mixed population of many nationalities living in a democracy, under free institutions, guided by a Constitution which lays great stress upon liberty and free speech and which at the same time



HE WHO HEARS ALL PRAYERS, ALSO MEASURES THEM

defines treason as the giving of aid or comfort to the enemy.

Outside of this provision in the Constitution which defines treason, there are few specific statutes under which a person against whom there is evidence of treason can be tried. One of the men who have done most to create pacifism, to discourage the draft, and to undermine confidence in the war aims of the American Government has come close to the Constitutional definition of treason, but his statements have always been punctuated by shrewd "ifs" "ands" and "buts," and with conditions and hypotheses that would save him in a court of law, although not in the court of public opinion.

although not in the court of public opinion.

The Department of Justice is ready to try any man who may be charged with treason. Let a jury convict any man of treason while the war lasts and there will be a prompt execution. The Government realizes that there is merit in the suggestion which is embodied in the form of a question at the beginning of this article. But the American Government, true to its traditions, will not prosecute any man unless the evidence indicates guilt.

of a question at the beginning of this article. But the American Government, true to its traditions, will not prosecute any man unless the evidence indicates guilt. That the Government is ready to proceed was shown quite recently in the case of Paul C. A. Hennig, who had been foreman for the Bliss Company munition plants. Hennig was accused of treason in tampering with gyroscopes used on torpedoes which made the war implement defective. It was asserted that he was pro-German. Hennig's defense was that he was loyal to the United States; that his output as foreman had increased during the war and that he had to work at greater speed; that his output was always later inspected by the officers of the Navy and that, even if he had been disloyal, surely

he would not be such a fool as to make munitions worthless, since the service inspectors would note the defect once. Hennig not only convinced the jury of his innocence, according to the statement of some of them, but the Government itself suggested an acquittal.

the Government itself suggested an acquittal.

This leads to another phase of the problem. One out of every three adult and loyal Americans is naturally a spy detector. They are on the watch for persons with a German accent. One of these Americans hears some unusual noise constantly repeated, night after night, in the house next door, where the pro-Germans live, and he becomes convinced that something is afoot which bodes little good to the American Government. It may be that the kind-hearted German woman is merely working her ironing-board overtime, but the zealous American Government.

kind-hearted German woman is merely working ironing-board overtime, but the zealous American recalls that she said something favorable to Germany before America entered the war, and he sends word to the Department of Justice that there is a plot next door.

there is a plot next door.

Fifteen hundred cases are reported to the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice alone every day. Each one must be investigated with the greatest care. Most of the fears represented in these complaints naturally are baseless, but a number lead to real clues, which must be followed. Prosecution results in many cases, interment of enemy suspects in others.

ment of enemy suspects in others.

Most of the real Austrian spies, however, quit the country with Dumba, and most of the real German spies—that is to say the directing heads—quit with von Bernstorff.

What Germany is concerned most about is the location, number, time of departure, and character of the cargo of ships. That is why the cables, wireless and mails are censored so rigidly. Little, if anything, is now getting through.

wireless and mails are censored so rigidly. Little, if anything, is now getting through.

If the German propaganda in the United States were directed from Germany, or by paid agents in this country, the task of the intelligence corps would be simple. Nearly all the plotters were listed before this country entered the war. The Attorney General knew the origin and basis of the peace propaganda. He knew how many honest, but misguided, men were playing into the hands of Germany. He knew that the mixed population, millions of Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, and others would make the problem hard of solution. In the period that preceded war, von Bernstorff, Dernberg and the other leading German agents, not the least of whom was Captain Boy-Ed, sowed the seeds of sedition. Hundreds of American

In the period that preceded war, von Bernstorff, Dernberg and the other leading German agents, not the least of whom was Captain Boy-Ed, sowed the seeds of sedition. Hundreds of American pacifists, needing no incentive of German money, worked in the same direction. The pacifists preached that if America went into the war it would be to make fortunes for the rich. They furnished the arguments to the I. W. W., to the Germans who had been here many years and to half-German offspring. The Socialist party num-

their half-German offspring. The Socialist party numbered in its ranks many patriotic and intelligent men. These men quit the party when they realized that pro-German seeds had been sown in the organization.

There have been numerous bomb-outrages and many

There have been numerous bomb-outrages and many offenders have been captured and punished. There have been some criticism that sentences which have been imposed by the courts were too light. In nearly every case the maximum sentence possible under the law has been given.

There has been a need for more specific statutes. Attorney General Gregory recommended a bill to punish destruction or injuring of war material and war transportation facilities by fire, explosives, or other violent means, and to forbid hostile use of property during time of war. It was the kind of a bill that was needed. It provided for penalties of ten thousand dollars fine or imprisonment up to thirty years or both. It passed the Senate in April, 1917. The House has failed to act.

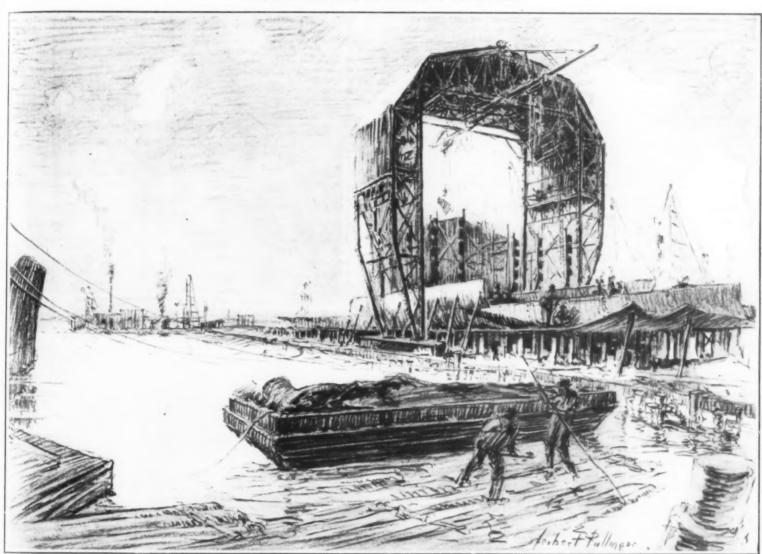
The Department of Justice has its well organized force covering the whole country. In addition, the Depart

The Department of Justice has its well organized force covering the whole country. In addition, the Department receives considerable assistance from the American Protective Association, which is well-organized and which is approved by the Department of Justice, but which has no other official standing. This association has done good work. Many loyal Americans have becaunoyed since the war began by having their movements watched by some amateur Nick Carter. But while many foolish complaints have been made the civilian adjunct has helped measurably to safeguard the nation's interests.

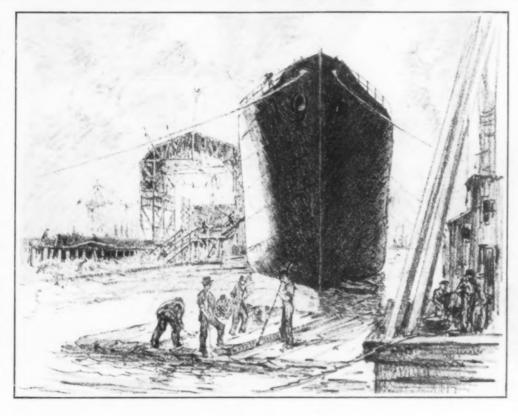
rests.
Continued on page 556

The Bridge to France

Drawings and text by HERBERT PULLINGER



"The American people want ships," declares Edward S. Hurley, Chairman of the American Shipping Board, "and not excuses." The United States must double the number of men now called for the draft and provide additional supplies for our Allies and every shipbuilder must do his utmost. The American people will put the blame for delay where it belongs. The yard shown above is one of the most modern. Contrary to the usual method of building ships on slanting ways those built here are built ways that are flat and two vessels are built at the same time on the ame way. Enormous electrically propelled cranes, the only ones in this country, high enough to clear ship, move on tracks over the entire work.



The ship at the left is the first ever launched sideways in this country. Ships are built six or eight feet off the ground, and when ready for launching a skidway is built under them and down to the water alongside the vessel. The ship, after having been securely locked at each end with a large wooden trigger held by a master rope run over a chopping block, is then ready for launching. The blocks and shoring having been removed, nothing holds the ship but the master rope. The signal is given, and with sharp axes the men cut the rope and the vessel slides sideways down the greased skidway into the water with a great splashrighting itself immediately. It is then towed off to a big wet basin and made ready for sea.

Patriotism **Overalls**

By HOWARD HAMLIN

EVERY train I have ridden on recently has been late, not ten or fifteen minutes, but anything from an hour to five hours late. Who is to blame? Is this the result of Government control or are the railroad men laying down on McAdoo?"

Does this sound familiar?

It is one of the favorite questions of the day, taking position with how long the war is going to last in popular discussion. This, however, is not to be a discussion of the causes of late trains. The reasons for them are many and varied. The veriest tyro in rail-road operation knows that the recent abnormal weather has been the greatest contributing factor. Shortage of labor and motive power and congestion have played important parts. But as for railroad managements laying down on the Government, that is as preposterous as the suggestion that government control already has taken the verve out of American railroad operation. Surrounded as he is by practical railroad men—and he is not without experience in the work himself—Director General McAdoo is assured that the railroads are not going to fail him at the orders of their managements. The men he has named as his assistants can make good only through the co-operation of all the lines and their training will reveal to them immediately any slackening in that co-operation.

But the eyes and thoughts of the Director General, his aids and the heads of all the big systems are turned towards the rank and file. If there is to be danger, there is where it lies. Does this sound familiar?

systems are turned towards the rank and file. If there is to be danger, there is where it lies. And the rank and file are now the objects of a great patriotic drive, the like of which the

And the rank and file are now the objects of a great patriotic drive, the like of which the country probably has never known before.

In roundhouse, crew dispatcher's office, tower, machine shop—almost every place where railroad men gather—it has been started. It is in the form of a bulletin on the board provided for announcements to the men. "The Nation's Call to Railroad Men," the management of the Pennsylvania has headed it. It is the appeal of the Director General for the aid and co-operation of all transportation workers.

"I carnestly appeal to you to apply yourselves with new devotion and energy to your work," he urges, "to keep trains moving on schedule time and to meet the demands upon the transportation lines, so that our soldiers and sailors may want for nothing which will enable them to fight the enemy to a standstill and win a glorious victory for America.

"Every railroad officer and employee is now in the service of the United States, and every officer and employee is just as important a factor in winning the war as the men in uniform who are fighting in the

who are fighting in the

I am giving careful consideration to the problems of railroad employees, and every effort will be made to deal with these problems justly and fairly and at the earliest possible moment. There should be a new incentive to everyone in rail-road service while under government direction to acquit himself with honor and credit to himself and to the

country untry." The uninitiated may ask if this is necessary. Memories linger of the response of railroad men to the first and second sales of Liberty Bonds, the Red Cross, V. M. C. A., and other appeals. Transportation annals bulge with stories of men who gave their all for the glory of the particular system which claimed their allegiance. In times of disaster —wreck, washout, fire—railroad men have known no hardships too great to stand



if "the old X.Y.Z." needed it

war, the sudden expansion in manufacturing lines, the

growth of the munition in-dustry, American railroad

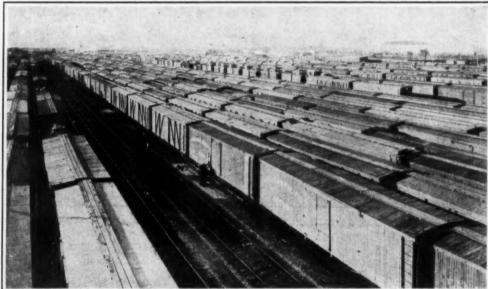
dustry. American railroad men have been put to a fearful test. They have heard the clink of alien dollars. They have been told to look to their present

pay checks, the increasing cost of living and the oppor-

tunities offered by the muni-tion makers for men who are "good railroad men."

There has been more than There has been more than the clink of dollars in the problem of some railroad men. What has been writ-ten of the loyalty of the

But with the coming of th



aition for the men at the front, but it is in Car

ten of the loyalty of the ranks has not to do solely with grizzled veterans, the men who ran the road before the days of the airbrake and the automatic stoker. The younger generation, schooled under the tutelage of their older fellows, has felt the call of the same loyalty in its blood. And its test has been even harder. First came the recruiting officer, panophied in khaki and the romantic atmosphere of the service, spreading before the eyes of the husky young railroader all the glories of war. Other men in the lodge and the social club enlisted. A few days later they were in uniform, centers of admiration, talking excitedly of what they would do when they got over there. It was a hard strain for every railroad man. Against it he had only the brave words of President

of admiration, talking excitedly of what they would do when they got over there. It was a hard strain for every railroad man. Against it he had only the brave words of President Wilson, addressed to just such as he:

"To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life, and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that these arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power."

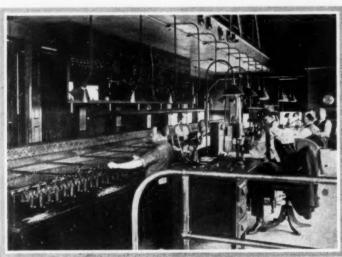
A command this was; his was a real service to his country; but did his fellows realize it? He had no khaki uniform. Many officials expressed the hope that the Government would authorize some special insignia for men engaged in such a necessary industry, some protection for them against the thoughtless cry of "slacker." But their suggestion went unheeded. unheeded.

Then came the draft. The men of his crowd who had not voluntarily enlisted were called rien came the draft. The men of his crowd who had not voluntarily enlisted were called to serve. And for the railroad men there was no general exemption, despite the call to the service of transportation made by the President. Some railroads made a plea for exemption for men so vitally needed as he, but in most cases district boards ignored or refused to grant the applications.

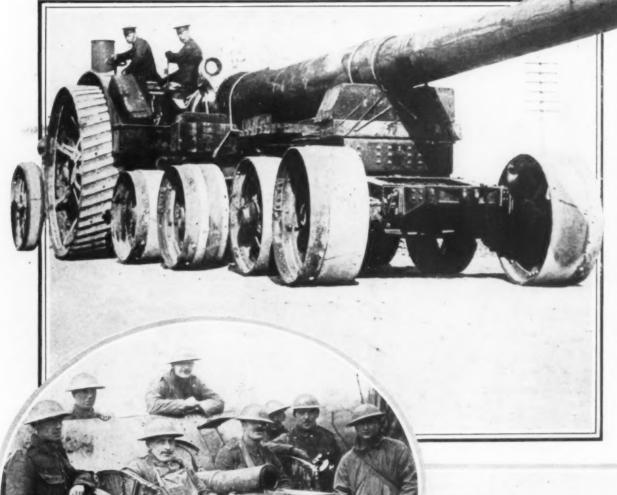
Those who were not called in the first draft, who went on serving the railroads that the transportation industry might not fail in the time of its greatest need, heard louder and louder the clink of the munition makers' dollars.

Many railroad men were lured from their engines, roundhouses, benches and machine

Many railroad men were lured from their engines, roundhouses, benches and machine shops. All those who remain are subject to the temptation to leave the service, to make money in other lines of work. The changes, too, have affected the morale of those continuing Continued on page 548



The Lions of Picardy



The "Kill Joy" of the British army, one of the big Naval guns that have been mounted and used inland to stop the German drive, is almost as large as the famous German mystery cannon. The German gun, according to semi-official statements, is 6512 feet long, shoots a shell weighing 660 pounds loaded, which it hurls 18.6 miles into the air, with a range of seventy miles. When the main drive of the battle of Picardy was stopped a certain amount of open fighting began. The attacks and counter-attacks were limited to local areas and the French and British were able to consolidate their joint forces at the danger point, whither supplies and mobile equipment were at once rushed.

These men have proved again that the British bulldog is the real thing as a fighter. After taking the shock of picked German troops, these men pulled themselves together, shook off the German grip and tore off large chunks of the invaders' gains. The gun pictured was captured from the Hunbefore the offensive.

Irish troops in a captured German trench. American troops are to be brigaded with these and other British and French units in order to maintain the numerical strength of the Allies' divisions. Later they will be drawn back into American divisions.



BATTON FO. TORING MARKET

Clipping the Air-Devils' Wings

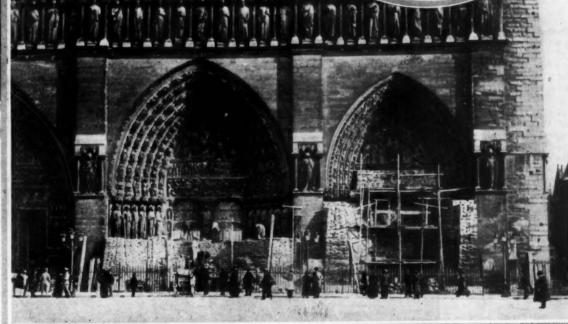




A boche gotha is signaled! Warning of the presence of a German flier has reached the crew of this anti-air-craft battery and the men are waiting, tense, for their prey. When the quarry was in range, fire was opened and the bird was brought down. It fell straight to the earth and landed among the French trenches, its motor, torn loose in the fall, landing on a field gun and wrecking it, as the photograph at the right shows. Many of the captured airplanes are sent to Paris and other points in France to be exhibited. There is always a display of planes and captured guns in the courtyard of les Intallia.

Another plane, brought down with equal precision and deadliness, straddled the French trench, where it stuck, bottom-side-up, until the photographer had snapped it.

Since the renewal of air attacks on Paris additional efforts have been made to protect the façades of buildings and the other works of art that might come within the range of the German air-bombs. Here many workmen are banking the entrance of Notre Dame with sandbags to shield the statues and carvings of its beautiful doorways.



The Roll of Honor



O'Connell, of New York's famous "Fighting 69th," who has been awarded the Croix de Guerre for bravery under fire on the battle-field. Such lads as Sergeant O'Connell are maintaining the 69th's record.







L'eut. W. Arthur Cunningham of Brooklyn, N. Y., cited by the French Government for bravery under fire and a recipient of the Croix de Guerre, Cunningham got his training at the Plattsburg camp for Reserve Officers.



Mrs. Frederick C. Penfield, who with her husband, the former Ambassador to Austria, is back after war work in France for which the French Government conferred upon her the Medal of Gratitude.



Leopold Strauss of New York, who prob-ably took a greater chance in allowing himself to be inocu-lated with trench fever germs than do the boys who go over the top under heavy fire.



Major Osterrieth, military attache of the Belgian legation at Washington, chief of the Belgian Military Mission to the United States, recently received from King Albert the Belgian military cross, high among decreations. high among decorations.



Oscar Mouvet, of New York, one of the few survivors of the criginal Foreign Legion, reduced from its original strength of 50,000 to 2,500. Mouvet was wounded in Champagne, in the Somme drive and at Verdun.





Gypsy Smith, the fight-ing Evangelist, back from the trenches after many months and lecturing in the interest of the Y. M. C. A., whom the King of Eng-land decorated for his work in the war zone.



The army may sleep on its back but it moves on its stomach. The cook tent is one of the most important spots in camp and this has just fed the men at the end of a long hike. Now it offers rest.



Our Boys

From the Golden G of the They Have G Hu

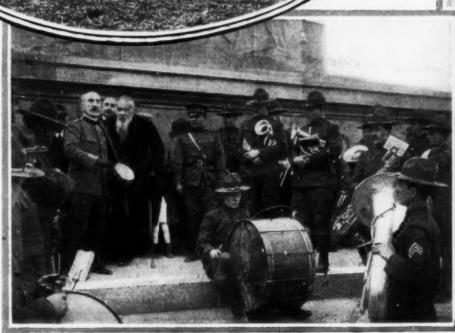


Americans adapt themselves quickly to their in shelter with their French seventy-five as t the



Every effort is made to develop the speed and accuracy of eye and movement of the airmen. These members of the aviation corps are not shooting clay pigeons for fun, but as part of their training. By summer our army will contain many thousands of aviators most carefully schooled and ready for service over the lines.

An American army band in Milan has just finished playing the "Star Spangled Banner" at the foot of the statue of Garibaldi. The old man in the center is General Ricciotti Garibaldi, son of the Liberator.



From the civilian's standpoint the standard things to understand. It is the standard to the disciplinarian it is thought. To the disciplinarian it is the standard thing part of a soldier's training, so that instead of casual or incidental. From the Scotch and American, saluting the standard the standard



the Front

lden G d the Old Bay State
lave G Hunt the Hun



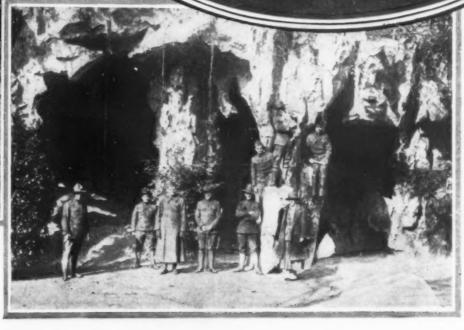
ings. These men look as much at home in the



If we can believe the story in this picture, life in the training camps in France doesn't differ so much from "the dear old college days" celebrated in song and story. Every cloud has its silver lining.



Aix-le-Bains is the new recreation center for the American army. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent to give it everything that will make it a real vacation spot for soldiers off duty. Europe, which has always listened with wonder and admiration to American ragtime, now hears it served by a jazz band.



is one of the most difficult ocratic and decidedly inconaction that hardly requires a important part of routine, for ms, "must be considered vital cofficers are French, English, tity symbolized by a uniform.

The men at the left are making the most of their furlough by climbing Mt. Revard near Aix-Bains. The old navy recruiting slogan, "See the world, enlist in the navy," may now apply to the army as well.

Double Protection

The first meaning of Raynster is pro-ction. The Raynster Label protects tection. you in buying. It assures you honest money's worth. It tells you of sturdy materials and sound workmanship. It makes certain the protection from rain and storm that you expect from your Raynster in the wearing.

Provide this double protection today. Get a Raynster. Equip your family with Raynsters. The modern efficiency-demand makes a weather-proof coat an essentia'. Health, comfort and economy require it.

Protection is less expensive than doctors' bills or spoiled clothing.

The Raynster Label marks the largest line of weather-proof clothing made; including all kinds of heavy, rubber-surfaced coats for firemen, policemen, teamsters and other outdoor workers; single and double texture slip-ons; featherweight silks and cloth Raynsters of finest woolens. Some of them are splendid overcoats and ulsters.

Ask for your Raynster in any good clothing store. Look for the label under the collar. A Style Book will be mailed free if you'll write for it. There is a Raynster for every member of the family.

United States Rubber Company Clothing Division, New York and Boston



Patriotism in Overalls

in railroad service. Thirty-two per cent, behind ours. of the locomotive firemen working on an eastern railroad on January 1, 1018, had no experience of that sort prior to October 1, 1017. The presence of so many operation which have brought the transgreen men counted seriously with the other

It is to both the old and the new railroad It is to both the old and the new railroad workers that the patriotic drive must be made by the men who, under the leadership of Director General McAdoo, are going to solve the great transportation snarl. The speaker who calls for men to don their country's uniform and join the forces going abroad to put down barbarism has an easy task. There is a romance about the uniform of men parading beneath the Stars and Stripes. But what beneath the Stars and Stripes. But what of him who asks men to put aside thoughts of glories on the field of battle, and don prosaic overalls and stick to locomotive and machine shops that America's trans-portation industry may not fail. To get and hold the men needed to run the railways is the task facing the executives. The Director General has led the way. Many of the railroads have followed up his appeal with direct appeals of their own.

There is another vital angle to the problem. It has to do with the permanent efficiency of the transportation plant. The danger in the lure of larger pay checks is small beside the danger of in-efficiency due to lack of ambition. Here is a note printed in a New York newspaper:

"A man prominent in railroads in the Far West, who is now in New York, having crossed the continent since the Government took over the roads, remarked yes-terday that he was not so much concerned with the effect of the measure on the financial state of the properties as upon their operating efficiency, and this almost entirely because of the psychological effect upon the employees of the railroads. It has pretty nearly ruined discipline and demoralized the men of some of the finest railroads in the country,' he said. 'You can see it in the attitude of the men and the way they handle trains. They yank the finest through passenger trains around like freight cars, slap on the air brakes without regard to flat wheels, and as for schedules, they don't care whether they get in on time or not. Ask any of them why they are getting so slack, and they say they're not working for the X. Y. Z. now, they're working for the Government.'"

There's where the biggest job awaits the patriotic railroad chief, the man who is in behind Director General McAdoo.

It may be the story is slightly exaggerated. But it is the same old story of inefficiency, of the lackadaisical attitude that the way they handle trains.

efficiency, of the lackadaisical attitude that slows down the blood of so many government employees. It is the handicap which has made all other railroad systems lag

Our railroad employees tions, have been responsible for all the inventions and new ideas in equipment and operation which have brought the transportation industry to its present point of development. Government-owned raildevelopment. Government-owned rail-roads have never given the world anything new or advantageous. A spirit that is entirely different has enabled America to develop the greatest operating efficiency despite lower freight rates and lower capitalization per mile.

Many explanations may be offered for

Many explanations may be offered for this. The feeling that ability and creative work must be matched against political "pull" undoubtedly counts for much. Organized labor, in the past, has been chary in approving labor-saving devices because they reduce the number of men employed in an industry. That its logic employed in an industry. That its logic is false has had no effect upon its position.

But it is different with government-owned industry. Labor-saving devices make slower progress. Would the air-brake still be a curiosity and not a familiar feature of American railroad operation if the roads had been operated by the Government prior to its invention? Would the trainmen's organization have opposed its introduction because so many mem-bers of the union would no longer be necessary for the safe movement of trains? And would the whole labor movement have threatened to swing its influence and its votes to the party out of power to coerce the Government into refusing to countenance the invention? Railroad are thinking of the answers to these questions to-day.

President F. D. Underwood, of the Erie,

fearlessly has brought the problem directly to the attention of his men in a statement directed to all officers and employees.

"Especially guard against the country that has found yoice that, now that Government has taken over the railroads, a lesser effort on the part of employees will go," he urged. "The officers of railroads are subordinate to the Director-General. The direction of railroads remains in the hands of their officers and they have the right to demand loyal support from every responsibility to them and to the Erie Railroad is in no way

Railroad presidents and their lieutenants have begun to preach a gospel of patriotism. They know the heresy they must combat. Our opportunity for waging a victorious war depends on its being stamped out. It is work for big men. Director-General McAdoo has been a

A Little Story of Patriotism By CAROL PURSE

E was only eight years old, but he had evidently listened comprehendingly while his mother and father discussed the French sugar-shortage and the appeal from Mr. Hoover for our help. He asked a few questions, but did not say much that night.

tions, but did not say much that night.

The next morning at breakfast, however, he showed that the little head had worked hard, for he solemnly announced: "I've decided something, mother. Candy has a lot of sugar in it, you know, so I'm not going to eat any more candy until the war is over. Maybe I can round-up the gang."

And "round-up the gang." he did. At dinner time he exhibited the following document, written in letters that had not learned to keep straight on the page,

and signed by 12 names whose oldest owner is not yet ten years of age:
"We promise Mr. Hoover not to eat any more candy as long as our country

This is our way to help.

"(Signed)

1918

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Imported from Porto Rico



Saratoga Size-7c Box of 50 - \$3.50



Who Discovered RICORO?

"Guess my top-sergeant discovered Ricoro," said Captain Adams of the U. S. Cavalry.

"Army pay is about half what I was used to. A man's got to smoke. So I asked Sergeant Gregg how he managed to keep supplied.

"I smoke Ricoro," he said. "What's that?" I asked.

"It's this!" said Gregg, and he handed me a regular Kipling beauty of a Panetela.

"How can you afford to smoke such an expensive cigar on your pay?" said I after taking a few puffs. Gregg laughed in my face as no non-com should.

"W,-w,-why, sir," he said, "that's a Ricoro—only seven cents, on sale at all United Cigar Stores."

"Say, man, you ought to be helping Goethals with his war-buying—you're a real purchasing agent."

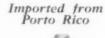
Sooner or later you'll discover-



Don't make the mistake of thinking a cigar can't be good unless it's expensive. Ricoro is *imported* from Porto Rico duty free.

Ricoro is perfectly made and combines a rich tropic fragrance with pleasant aromatic *mildness*. To discover Ricoro is to halve your cigar expense and double your smoking enjoyment. Ricoro is made in a dozen sizes and shapes, from 6c to 2-for-25 cents—simply the question of size. The quality is the same in all.

Sold Only in United Cigar Stores-"Thank You."





Invincible Size 3 for 25c Box of 50 - \$4.00



Panetela Size-7c Box of 50-\$3.50



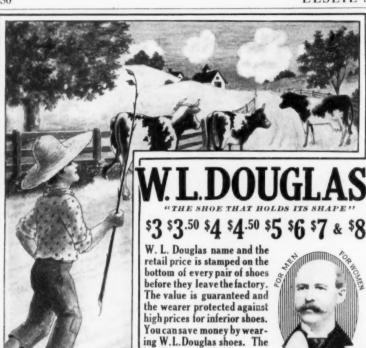
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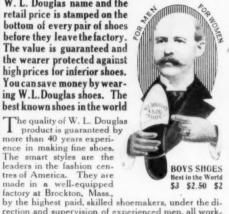


UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY

Over 1200 Stores Operated in over 500 Cities. General Offices, New York



Getting up early in the morning, milking the cows and driving them to pasture were tasks which W.L. Douglas was called upon to perform while "bound out," learning the trade of shoemaking.



rection and supervision of experienced men, all work-ing with an honest determination to make the best bes for the price that money can buy.

The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

CAUTION—Before you buy be sure W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top jucing. This is your-only protection against high prices for inferior shoes. BEWARE OF FRAUD.

Sold by over 9000 shoe dealers and 105 W. L. Douglas stores. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for them. Take no other make. Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free,

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.
151 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.







The Melting-Pot

The German national debt is now nearly

mit circuses to travel as in pre-war days except in the congested Eastern shipping

A New York policeman has been held in \$1,000 bail on a charge of burglary. The Seamen's Union of America re-cently rejected a resolution for a boycott of German sailors on the ground that peace cannot be made secure by hate.

Finding among the ruins of Palatine Hill, in Rome, an ancient statue of Victory almost intact, the Italians considered this

almost intact, the Italians considered this an auspicious omen.

A New York merchant who died recently, willed \$100,000 to institutions controlled by the French Government for the relief of blind and crippled French soldiers, "victims of the criminal war imposed by one man, the barbarous German William III for the extinction. posed by one man, the barbarous German Emperor, William II, for the satisfaction of his own ambitions."

Two hundred and fifty million dollars has been saved by United States chemists in making articles formerly made in Germany.

A Mexican congression.

a Mexican general, but under the constitutional immunity from arrest, the murderer will be allowed freedom until after the

Mexican Congress adjourns in September.
There are nearly 1,000 cases of youthful offenders in Germany daily as against

ss than 400 in 1913.

Roosevelt says that "the Germans respect bullets, not words, and that it is the way we shoot, not the way we shout that

Waddill Catchings, in an address before the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association recently, said that "unless business men are taken into the councils of the nation without further delay the war is going to be lost."

Germany is calling boys of 17 to the colors, and England has extended the age

limit for military service to 45 years.

The New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company gave a prize of a \$40 suction-sweeper to a woman who most correctly guessed the amount of dirt taken from a the purple robes off the Government and rug by a vacuum cleaner during the week. The weight was 5 pounds.

A group of retail grocers in Vancouve The German national debt is now nearly 30,000,000,000.

A group of retail grocers in Vancouver.

B. C., recently conducted a campaign of advertising to educate the public to the desirability of using whale meat.

Cotton seed formerly thrown away is

now bringing \$75 a ton. A ton yields 2% pounds of crude oil, 800 pounds of meal animal food, 125 pounds of ammonia, besides potash and phosphoric acid, while the hulls can be used for fodder, fuel and

paper.
St. Clairsville, Ohio, with a population of only 1,500, has three banks with deposits of \$3,500,000, giving a per capita of \$2,138. Ayer's Newspaper Annual for 1918 lists

1,380 publications printed in foreign lan-guages, German leading with 482 publica-tions, Spanish second with 134 and Italian

third with 112.

Twenty thousand New York State high

automobile tires.

The volume of debate in the last nine years in Congress constitutes one-third of the 360,000 pages of the Congressional Record issued since its publication began forty-three years ago. The record of the last Congress made thirty-one three-inch volumes, which, laid one on top of another, would make a pile nearly nine feet high.

"Most of the mistakes made," says Governor Edge of New Jersey, "could have been avoided had official Washington the benefit of the advice and experience

the benefit of the advice and experience of trained American business men in coping with extraordinary economic and industrial problems demanding technical knowledge."

The City of Philadelphia is dry; Massa-chusetts recently accepted prohibition, and the bone dry wave that struck Indiana closed 3,400 saloons in that State. The Bureau of Labor Statistics at Wash-

ington announces that women workers have replaced 1,413,000 men in the United

put it into overalls to do a day's work if we are to win the war.

Fighting Germany with Pennies

N O other boys and girls have so much of America. fathers, on the average, make more money than the fathers in any other land. They spend their money lavishly, and the American school boy or girl who doesn't get many a nickel, dime or quarter from so as to get a bigger allowance? Look many a nickel, dime or quarter from father or mother is hard to find. If we had saved even a small part of this "spending money," all of us would have had snug bank accounts by this time. Most of it has gone for chewing gum, candy, soda water, ice cream and the movies. We have had a good time spending our "spending money," but Uncle Sam is now asking us to save, not all of it, but most of it, and to loan it to him so that he can fight Germany harder.

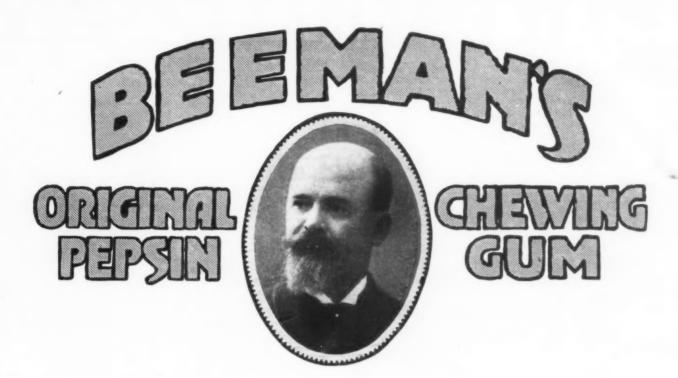
Now the old way for boys and girls 10 save was to have a little bank into which

till we get 25 cents and then buy a thrift stamp. As soon as we buy a single stamp we start helping Uncle Samuel win the war and at the same time we begin to get 4 per cent. interest on our stamp.

Uncle Sam doesn't ask us to stop spendspending money as the boys and girls ing money altogether for chewing gum, merica. This is so because their candy or the movies, but to save part of

Now the old way for boys and girst?

Any was to have a little bank into which they dropped pennies and nickels until the bank was full. Then they put all this into the big savings bank and started all over again. The new way is to save If all the school boys and girls of America. will do their part, in less than two months the whole two billion dollars will be raised, and every one who helps will be a part of the army, backing up the fighting divisions "over there" and helping to win the war.



"That attack of dyspepsia of which you are complaining is due to one of two causes.

"Either you have over eaten or you have been working under a nervous strain. For food will not properly digest when you go to your meals with nerves on edge.

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"Pepsin is good for stomach ailments, while the chewing of the gum acts as a nerve tonic."







Cop

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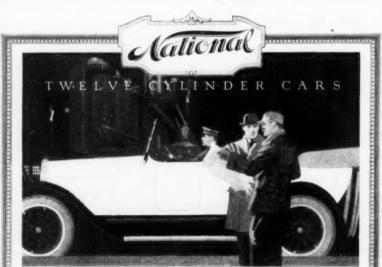
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Watching the Nation's Business

By THOMAS F. LOGAN

LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Washington, D. C.



Relief for the Railroads

made known

The Director General of Railroads is attacking the transportation question with a clear vision that is certain to produce results. Mr. McAdoo does not have to be told that depleted equipment and congestion at Atlantic ports combined last fall and winter to put a strain on the rail-roads tha bent their endurance to the breaking point. He knows, too, that overtaxed industries cannot turn out new railway equipment this summer in sufficient quantities to repair the damage caused by the short-sighted policy main-tained for years by the Interstate Com-merce Commission. Therefore, he is fight-ing to relieve the burden of the carriers by making a drive against congestion. One of the plans he is now testing would provide a system of mammoth warehouses situated near industrial centers and in semicircles behind the ports willight for overseas shipments. These utilized for overseas shipments. These warehouses, possibly ten m les long, built over main-line railroads and floored with miles of trackage, would enable long trains of supplies to roll into the storage points behind the port terminals, pause only for swift unloading by cranes and other me-chanical devices, and move on to the trunk lines to continue their part in America's race against time. The problem of getting supplies into the warehouses near centers of production and out of the warehouses of production and out of the warehouses and aboard ships at the ports could be solved by utilizing trains of motor-trucks, moving night and day. In a word, almost all locomotives and cars could be released for the long hauls between warehouses and there would be an end to the system that has kept thousands of freight cars standing on side-tracks, awaiting their turn for unloading. Mr. McAdoo has begun the building of such warehouses. It might be well if the Fuel Administrator watched be well if the Fuel Administrator watched

Congress is genuinely shocked by revolations that have resulted from an investigation of the aeroplane building program. And there is good reason for the indignation expressed on the floor of the Senate. In striking contrast to a former policy, the House and Senate gave the Aircraft Board every cent it requested and intimated that unlimited financial support might be expected. Now, at the end of twe ve months of war, the country learns that just one plane had been shipped across the Atlantic when Germany began her tremendous offensive. Representatives of the Aircraft Board called before the Senate Military Committee seemed unable to advance an intelligent explanation of the delay. The chief cause of the terrible loss of time is, however, quite apparent. loss of time is, however, quite apparent. It may be defined as too much technique. Some of the energy expended on publicity might have brought about tangible results in the actual construction of planes. The officials of the Aircraft Board swallowed with avidity the claims of motor builders with avidity the claims of motor builders to turn out battle-planes faster than cars. When the test came, these estimates did not pan out. There are numberless good excuses, but very few results. However, the airing of the air problems will eliminate many evils. The commission appointed by the President to investigate the aeroplane muddle includes at least one man who has a genus for swift and definite. plane muddle includes at least one man who has a genius for swift and definite accomplishments. He is Gavin McNab, the San Francisco lawyer who stopped the threatened strike in Pacific coast ship-yards and put the building program out there exactly thirty days ahead of schedule. If McNab is given enough authority he will revolutionize the aeroplane situation and get results. It is a pity, however, that men of the McNab type were not placed will revolutionize the aeropiane situation and get results. It is a pity, however, that men of the McNab type were not placed in charge of the aerial program and the Fuel Administration early last summer.

Lifting the Draft Limit

The Provost Marshal General of the United States Army exhibited commend-able forethought when he inaugurated a card-index system to classify the personal history of every registrant under the draft law. It was a borrowing of a useful Prussian method and the wisdom of the step is now strikingly apparent. It has Prussian method and the wisdom of the step is now strikingly apparent. It has been found, for example, that there are 340,000 trained technical men in the United States between the ages of 21 and 31. This is a higher percentage of the temillion registrants than the Government was led to expect by the census figures of seven years ago. These technical men have been listed in classes that are certain to prove extremely valuable to the American Government. There is serious talk can Government. There is serious talk of carrying the classification further. Reof carrying the classification further. Recent rumors of the Government's intention to extend the age limit for the draft from 31 to 45 are based, as a matter of fact, on proposals to arrange an independent registration scheme that would affect every citizen of the Unites States between the ages of 18 and 50, who are not already catalogued under the draft law. This new card-index system would enable the Government to obtain absolute knowledge of the mechanical and technical experience of every able-bodied man in the country. The American Government foresees a pos-The American Government foresees a possibility that the United States may have to mobilize armies of experts for industrial enterprises vitally necessary for victory against Germany. The proposed plan

Continued on page 554

WESTINGH

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ALL NEWSDEALERS. NOW ON SALE.

Business

Continued from page 552

would, under the authority of special legis-lation, make such a mobilization a com-paratively simple matter of routine.

Hurley Scores a Goal

The Chairman of the Shipping Board is presented to the nation a candid has presented to the nation a candid statement of the causes responsible for the delays in America's fight against the U-boats and an encouraging estimate of the progress that may be expected this year. His clear presentation of the facts dispels much anxiety born of vague rumors and will breed patience for the arrival of and will breed patience for the arrival of the moment when the greatest manufacturing nation in history can begin to atone for indefensible lack of preparation. Stripped of its figures, the Hurley statement shows that the United States had to begin a foundation for a vast shipbuilding plant when the call for boats was sounded last summer. The American yards in existence a year ago were taxed to the limit by rush orders from the United States navy and contracts hurriedly placed by representatives of the Allied governments. Obviously, the only way to meet the situation was to build a record governments. Obviously, the only way to meet the situation was to build a record number of new and bigger yards. This feat apparently has been accomplished. The Shipping Board adduces statistics to prove that America, in less than a year, has equipped itself for quantity productions of tonnage that will dwarf the output of England or any other maritime nation in the world. The inevitable conclusion is that each succeeding month will see more and more ships added to the mercantile marine that flies the American flag. Hurley promised the United States Senate last winter to "deliver the goods." There seems no reason now to doubt that he will make good his promise. make good his promise

How the Navy Gets "Its"

How the Naxy Gets 'Hs'
Here is an incident from the unrecorded history of war-time Washington that carries its own moral. During the zenith of the blizzard weather that raged last winter a representative of the American Red Cross telephoned to Admiral Samuel McGowan, Paymaster General of the United States Navy, an appeal for help. The Red Cross official told the navy man that a number of hospital cases in army The Red Cross official told the navy man that a number of hospital cases in army cantonments were insufficiently protected against the cold, and asked if the navy could loan the Red Cross sixty pairs of blankets to relieve their suffering. McGowan's reply was characteristic. "I can let you have 120 blankets very easily," he observed. "I can let you have any amount up to 200,000 blankets. And let you have them by sun-down. But, of course I cannot turn this material over you have them by sun-down. But, of course, I cannot turn this material over directly to the Red Cross. The request must come through the War Departme It is an interesting as well as a significant fact that the navy received no request for assistance from Secretary Baker's departnent. The point of the episode is not that he navy was oversupplied at a time when ment. the army was suffering from a shortage. The American navy has merely tripled in size while the army, handicapped by a lack of experts, was being jumped from a force of less than a hundred thousand men to an organization of a million and a half. What must impress the observer is the difference in methods of the two great Department, it is reasonable to think, should have reached out to every possible source for protection of its soldiers while big contracts were being filled. Under the same circumstances, if the situation had been reversed, there is no reason to doubt that McGowan would have had those 200,000 blankets before night.

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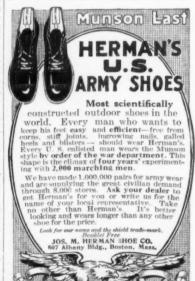
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Peace That Means Slavery

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

NO one who estimates correctly the menace of Prussianism to a free world dares talk of a negotiated peace. There has been hardly a month since the war began when Germany has not been ready to discuss peace, on her own terms. I do not think that Germany will break through on the western front, but whether they does or not the ending of the drive she does or not, the ending of the drive will be the prelude of new peace offers. This has been Germany's psychology throughout the war, and German psychology never changes. If the Kaiser's armies hold but a part of the territory captured in the first days of the drive,

captured in the first days of the drive, this, with the unquestioned successes in Russia and Rumania, will be made the basis of a new peace bid.

A brilliant example of what Germany understands by a negotiated peace is the peace forced upon the Russian Bolsheviki. Having succeeded beyond her dreams in the east, Germany would be more generous with her stronger and more bitter enemies in the west. As has been often pointed out, she would doubtless be willing to evacuate and indemnify Belgium and France and make great concessions in regard to Alsace-Lorraine, provided she were left free to consolidate her gains in Russia and the Balkans. Germany would Russia and the Balkans. Germany would then be invincible. By accepting such terms the Allies would be forging the chains with which Germany would ultimately bind them and the rest of the world.

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Germany talks volubly about no annexa-tions or indemnities and the right of peoples to self-determination, but the peoples to self-determination, but the only sort of peace she knows is that of a ruthless conqueror, or a peace by negotiation in which she uses the territory and aspirations of other peoples for purposes of barter. This is the old method of trading small and dependent nations about a conference table, a discredited proceeding which America and the Allies will not permit to be revived. The Washington correspondent of the New York Globe says that "private advices from England indithat "private advices from England indi-cate there is a growing disposition there to insist that any peace proposal be en-couraged and examined in good faith." That sounds plausible enough, but why should the Entente be asked to examine in good faith proposals that are not made in good faith? Has the Germany which appropriated a large part of Russia by means of lying and deceit become a saint in the process? Months ago President Wilson said the German Government was "a thing without conscience, or honor, or capacity for covenanted peace." Germany's treacherous treatment of Russia confirms that view, and Mr. Wilson in a recent letter to Bishop Henderson of the Methodist Episcopal Church says that this expresses his "unaltered thought." The representatives of such a Government on the opposite side of a conference table could not be trusted. The same article in the Globe quotes a Senator, unnamed, who has supported the war measures of the has supported the war measures of the administration, who says "the world is killing itself, destroying civilization, wrecking humanity," and that we must look to statesmen, not soldiers, to bring peace. This is the sort of talk that helps to give Germany a negotiated peace, which would in effect be a German peace. Civilization is fighting for existence against the strong-stand most subtle foot it has away held.

and most subtle foe it has ever had. blow to all the spiritual and democratic elements of twentieth century civilization that we in America hold dear. We must fight to the last quarter hour in order to save civilization. Germany knows she can't defeat England and America. Germany wants to quit while military advantages and territorial holdings favor her, and beThe Kind of Foe We Fight

Despite mistakes and slowness to profit by the experiences of our allies tremendous preparations were made during our first year of the war. The American people as a whole have not yet appreciated, however, the magnitude of our job in this war, or the character of the enemy we are fighting. We are engaged in a life and death struggle with the strongest and most brutal foe that ever challenged the peace of the race. We must fight Germany with brass knuck-les. For the first time in history we have a nation and an army that combines with the brutalities of the savage the latest results of science.

When we speak of German atrocities it

is beside the mark to say, this is war, and war is always brutal. It is war as the Hun conducts it, but not as the Allies conduct Germany's thorough and systematic plunder of occupied territory, and destruction of what she is unable to steal, puts her in the outlaw class. The *Lusitania* horror, awful as it was and sufficient in itself to draw us into the war, is but one among hundreds of offenses. Her crimes against defenseless non-combatants, against womankind and children, cry out against womankind and children, cry out for vengeance. What Germany has done in Belgium and France, in Poland and Serbia, she would do in America if she were given the chance. This is the sort of enemy we are fighting, and the record of her crimes should fire the fighting blood of every true American.

of her crimes should fire the fighting blood of every true American.

Technically we are fighting only Germany and Austria. Months passed before we included Austria among our enemies. The resolution introduced in the Senate declaring war on Turkey and Bulgaria ought to be passed without debate. Germany is the chief foe, but all her allies are enemies. The United States is whole-heartedly in the war, but our easy-going ways, the patience and indulgence characteristic of a democracy, hearten the enemy across the sea and embolden the enemy within our gates. The public feels, and rightly so, that those charged with enemy activities have been dealt with too lightly. Eventually we shall resort to the firing squad for spies and traitors. Why not now? The Espionage Law has been long felt to be insufficient. An amendnot now? The Espionage Law has been long felt to be insufficient. An amendment, reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee, would prohibit the publication of seditious or disloyal matter, the spreading of false reports intended to hamper the United States in the war, the giving of disloyal advice with intent to obstruct the sale of Government bonds and the corression in any way of any and the expression in any way of any language contemptuous, abusive, disloyal profane or scurrilous about the United States, its laws, soldiers or sailors. The penalty provided is a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both. The bill's penalties are not sufficiently severe. As the war is prolonged the lines are going to be more closely drawn. Every individual in this country is either with the United States in this war or against it. There is no half way position. No man There is no half-way position. No man is a loyal citizen of the United States if in his heart he hopes Germany will win. When the news of Germany's initial success in the drive on the Western success in the drive on the Western front began to come in, the German restaurants in many of our cities were filled with people of Teutonic origin unable to restrain their enthusiasm and joy. The fact that they stood when the orchestra played the national song only accentuated their disloyalty. No other belligerent would have permitted such jollifications, and it is to be hoped that the Government will check such demonstrations in the future should there be temporary German fore the United States is ready to put into the conflict her full measure of strength.

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Spies and Treason

Continued from page 540

Thus the greatest problem of the Government today is not the punishment of the spies and traitors, but is to be found in the propaganda that needs no direction or financing from Germany. Law-abiding Germans in the United States read Senator la Follette's speeches with much pleasure. Occasionally a Hungarian in the I. W. W. stirs up discontent on the ground that some men are rich and the others poor.

The Hungarian who argues that the pay

The Hungarian who argues that the pay isn't high enough and that the workers ought to be able to have their own motor cars can hardly be arrested for treason. Men who agitate for strikes may be pro-German; societies that talk against the draft and in favor of more liberty at some time or other may have received financial aid from some indirect German source; those who inveigh against England, while protesting their loyalty to the United States, may be pro-German—but in a court-room, unmistakable proofs must be presented, or the jury will yote: "Not

in a court-room, unmistakable proofs must be presented, or the jury will vote: "Not guilty." That is the American way.

The Department of Justice is on its job.
The day that war was declared the order was issued by Attorney General Gregory to a dozen cities that the German spies who had been under surveillance should be arrested at once. Agents of the Department acted simultaneously in a dozen cities.
One hundred men were taken. Their names were not published, nor will they be. They are in internment camps.

Even with the insidious German propa-ganda the Department has adopted a policy for dealing with agitators. Martyr-dom is not being encouraged. The I.W.W., as a result of its contact with the Departas a result of its contact with the Department, is acting more discreetly. Incidentally, propaganda is being met with propaganda; the Attorney General himself has helped to establish the educational forces which are at work. The Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel is Chairman, and of which Secretaries Lansing, Daniels and Baker are the other members, has given invaluable aid to the intelligence corps in the solution of its largest problem—which is to meet untruthful propaganda with truthful propaganda. ganda.

ganda.

Directly in charge of the espionage problem under the Attorney General is the Assistant Attorney General for War Work, John Lord O'Brien, one of the ablest lawyers in the country. Mr. O'Brien has organized the work of investigation in such a way that the Government's policy is definite and is known to all the agents. Mistakes are reduced to a minimum.

There has been neglect on the part of

There has been neglect on the part of longress to pass certain bills. Some of the clauses which would have made the work of the Government easier were eliminated from the espionage act when it was under consideration. Every precau-tion is being taken to protect the innocent, but where there is guilt internment will be replaced by interment.

The Greater Freedom

Strike, freemen, strike! The time is ripe, It is our God's decree. Strike, freemen, strike! with power and might, That all men may be free.

For our own well-loved hearthstones, For our own honored land, For the oppressed of all the earth, In Freedom's name we stand.

We sow and reap and send our grain That all the world may live, Our all of gold, our all of men, America will give.

The despot's iron heel no more Shall crush the infant's head, The free shall live and love and rule When tyranny is dead.

EMMA GAGE AVERY.





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Aiding Our Soldiers Abroad

By FLORENCE M. HARRIS

(Mrs. Harris, the wife of a Boston business man, has had an unusual opportunity in her work for the "Home Service for American Soldiers Abroad," of gaining an intimate knowledge of war conditions in France and England. The following extracts from her letters should bring the war closer to all of us.)

STOP (if you know of any) young girls from coming over here. Tell them from coming over here. Tell them They don't understand, and think it is an interesting experience, and, I am afraid, come over more with the idea of excite-

a little advice given sometimes will go through a regiment and bring good feeling where there was a possibility of making bad. The boys are more or less impatient of French ways. There is no place like America to them and American methods are best, but the French think the same of France, and we can't change France even if we wanted to. American women can do no end of good, and good that reaches so no end of good, and good that reaches so much farther than appears on the surface, by getting at the boys before they come over and telling them to come over with the spirit of learning something, rather than teaching; that people are old over here, and probably much slower and old-fashioned; but that is Europe, and the French above all are sensitive, and in a strained condition. All this may appear exaggerated and even unnecessary advice, but if you will read between the lines you will realize I am writing of things most vital in this war, and for the future after the war. If only I could talk to the women of America; but

for the future after the war. If only I could talk to the women of America; but I think they will understand.

I am proud of England. At last it is all, oming out what she has done in this war not the last two years, but since the first lay. Think of it, in proportion England has lost more officers than France, but one hears nothing of it. It is only the French officers who know or realize what England

lid at the beginning of the war.

A Frenchman of the old nobility said that if it had not been for the British the that if it had not been for the British the Germans would have got to Paris and that the battle of the Marne (always lauded throughout the world) would never have been won if it had not been for the "Retreat of Mons" by the British, one of the greatest feats in the war; and yet people have asked me what was that "retreat" and ver have I heard anyone in America speak what the British really did to save Paris. what the British really did to save Pans. England is bearing the brunt of the war day, but very few know it. She has long on on tickets for food, and France only elast few months, and not a murmur. Idan't even know how short England was I I got there, and yet T have heard rough people who have been there that e morale of England today is as great as, it is true that the time of the heard that the morale of England today is as great as, not greater than, at the time of the bearing of the war. I have seen the statics of the fighting men for the whole of reat Britain, Colonies as well, and Engand alone has 70 per cent, fighting men id 76 per cent, casualties; next to that omes Australia, 16 per cent, fighting and per cent, casualties, and yet one would yer have known it. She has allowed all the American office of this unique "Home glory to go to her Colonies, and Scot-Boston.)

(For the information of those interest, the American office of this unique "Home Service" is No. 13 Newbury Street, Boston.)

Americans should speak of the Allies as one and allow no one to say unkind things of the different Allies. Small things can make great friction. If we can only work for this war in the right spirit, criticizing never, only giving the best that is in us for world-wide good, feeling that everyone is doing the same each country to the best of world-wide good, feeling that everyone is doing the same, each country to the best of its ability, and above all, no invidious com-parisons being made, then we shall win and the world perhaps will be better for the war

They don't understand, and think it is an interesting experience, and, I am afraid, come over more with the idea of excitement than of doing real work. I know for a fact that many have been sent back, and others are over here till their passports give out, but doing nothing; they have shown themselves incompetent because they have come for something more exciting than what has been given them to do. I feel very strongly on this subject, because upon so much that we do and give in the way of real work depends the winning of this warfine, sensible, level-headed girls, however, are needed—those who have but one thought in mind: to do good regardless of self.

There is so much to tell the American soldiers who come over here. The ways of the French are not the American ways, and a little advice given sometimes will go through a regiment and bring good feeling where there was a possibility of making bad. The boys are more or less impatient of French ways. There is no place like America to them and American methods are best but the French think the same of the sam One of the things that will do enormous gets uncomfortable, and her economy will mean help for those here not strong enough to continue to stand such privation enough to continue to stand such privation as is necessary at present. I think America hardly realizes yet how completely, individually and collectively, the people of France and England are at war.

You can tell some of your extravagant friends it really means that American luxuries are taking the nourishment out of people.

ple's mouths over here. I am not speaking now of anything but waste and unnecessary now of anything but waste and unnecessary luxuries, the saving on which alone will be of unimaginable help to keep them going over here. Every day shows the value of the work of our "Home Service for American Soldiers Abroad." The Y. M. C. A. is doing a wonderful work, but we are able to render a unique service to the soldiers that no other organization can. It conflicts with no other work: it supplements flicts with no other work; it supplements them all. To put it briefly: them all.

them all. To put it briefly:
We act by proxy in Paris for relatives and friends of the American soldiers fighting abroad.
We are maintaining a home in Paris where the men can stay when on leave.
We keep in intimate and personal touch with each man enrolled with us.
We have special activities for keeping up the supply of clothing and necessary comforts; frequently a soldier loses nearly everything during an attack. everything during an attack.

We communicate with each soldier regu-larly from Paris and keep his family in

touch with him as far as possible.

Where there are special funds for such

Where there are special funds for such purposes we administer them to supply the personal meeds of the soldier more quickly than is possible through the machinery of the Government.

This service in Paris is under the personal supervision of Mrs. Alice S. Weeks, who has been conducting the same work in France since 1914 for many of the American volunteers in the French Army. Our work is now, of course, more necessary than ever. At present we are giving indithan ever. At present we are giving individual service to 125 soldiers in France and to their families back home. We are and to their families back nome. We are going to increase this work to provide for 375 more, as their names are enrolled with us. And we will go as much further as future funds will permit.

(For the information of those interested,



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The Pay Envelope

What the Employer Looks for in the Applicant for a Position

By WILLIAM H. TOLMAN

the manual of industrial arms, stood guard duty, fought in the trenches, gone without food. He has suffered all the privation of the soldier's life and has hardened himself by discipline, until he has a right to expect promotion. Therefore when the order of the day announces his appointment as sergeant, he is not surprised, for he knows that he is qualified, that he has made good. He also knows what he must do to gain the next grade in rank. Business is a warfare. Thousands of raw

recruits are enlisting every day; some are conscripted because compelled to earn their bread and butter, but the great ma jority take their places in the ranks of the industrial army willingly, looking forward joyfully to a successful and honorable career. Camouflage in the great war has been carried to a high degree of perfection. but in the business struggle, no amount of mimicry or invisibility will do. The warfare must be carried on in the open.

The modern employer is a captain industry, in some cases a general. What does he expect of those coming to his recruiting station? In many cases he has thousands of troops, whose movements, he must direct for the winning of his conquests. The first thing he says to himself, as he looks the recruit over is, "Will it pay me to train this young chap; can I make anything out of him?" This is a very serious problem in waste avoidance. It has been calculated that the cost of breaking in a green hand costs anywhere from forty to fifty dollars, items of expense which are appreciable when the number of employees runs up into the hundreds and even thousands. I know of one factory where, in three months, the manager hired two thousand workers for six hundred posi-tions. The right kind of education for this employer, as well as for the workers, could employer, as well as for the workers, could have reduced this waste at least 75 per cent., so you see it becomes a very serious consideration for the employer that he does not make any mistake at the outset. "By Jove, that's as homely a girl as I have seen for many a day. I'm going to look at my watch to see if she has stopped it."

"That's all right, old man," said the other man, for the two were sitting next to me in the subway, "but I look at that young lady with eyes very different from yours. I've got a fine job for the right kind of a girl for the information desk in

our reception room."
"You don't mean to say that you would

give that 'clock stopper' a chance at the job," said his friend. "So much so, that if that young lady should come to my office within the next five days the position is hers. Strange as it may seem to you, that girl has presence. She holds herself well. Did you notice when she smiled—not at you by the way—how her face lighted up? That girl is winher's is a character face. caller whom she greeted at our information desk would go away satisfied, because he would receive definite, clean-cut information. The right girl at the information tion. The right girl at the infordesk is a big business getter, or same token, a big business repeller many times have you gone away to office thoroughly disgusted with difference, lack of interest in the form call. Never again. Then of your call. Never again. Then once think what other business how supply your needs. The first hot very likely lost a good customer, cause the wrong girl was at the rec desk. Believe me I'm right." sk. Believe me I'm right."
Presence is valuable in landing a

THE successful employer is a man who has "arrived," as the French say. That means that he entered the ranks of business as a raw recruit. He has learned ity, as is physical appearance or health sometimes, and sometimes a serious liabil-ity, as is physical appearance or health appearance. An otherwise seemingly well-prepared woman walked herself, in a disance of ten feet, out of a \$1,500 chance.

Your future employer is not in business r his health. He does not know what Your future employer is not in ousness for his health. He does not know what you can do, but his wide experience enables him to make a pretty accurate guess of what you may do. He is the one to be satisfied. If he thinks it worth while to annex you to his pay roll, you'll land the light. Then it's up to you to hold it. How job. Then it's up to you to hold it. How to hold your job is the subject of another

story in this series, for holding your posi-tion should mean a fatter pay envelope.

You know that your week's vacation comes in August. You don't get aboard comes in August. You don't get ab the first train that leaves the station. plan way ahead where you will go, as well as the quickest and cheapest way of getting there. Meals are expensive on the train, so you take some lunch along with you and save every expense. When you have arrived, you will then have the price. As a young man you can get along without luxuries. Later on you can afford them and they will mean more to you. If there fore you plan for a holiday of one week with such care, isn't it worth while to take a personal account of stock before entering upon your life work, which will mean so much for your whole career? A well-filled envelope means comfort and

A well-filled envelope means comfort and happiness for the man and his family. The great majority of workers in our country work for a daily or a weekly wage. Some by denial when they are young, by thrift and saving accumulate property that brings income. Few workproperty that brings income. Few workers, however, have sufficient to live on if the pay envelope ceases to come in regu-

It is therefore a most important factor in life. When for any reason the pay enve lope ceases, its lack is sadly felt. If this lope ceases, its lack is sadly felt. If this continues for a considerable period it very likely means privation. Then unless some one helps out with a temporary loan, public or private charity steps in, always humili-

or private charity steps in, aways manuating to the self-respecting American.

On your way to or from work, or in your own home, you are likely to be overtaken by a disabling accident. That it was your own fault or was due to carelessness on the part of some one else, makes no differ-ence. You are the one who is laid up. You are liable to become ill, because you have not followed the few, simple rules of health. The pay envelope stops just the same, but at a time when you need it the most. In your daily life and labor you want to be an asset and not a liability to yourself. Accordingly it is up to you to avoid accidents and illness, which are the very best ways to cut down your wage-earning capacity. It may be that your health is your only working capital, your only stock in trade.

Your personal interest and effort is nec essary. No one can do this for you. All that advisers can do, is to point out the dangers of the road along which they have traveled. If you haven't the sense to see that it is the best kind of business to keep your body fit, thus keeping up wage-earning r cmployer very soon sees this and is the reason you find the pink slip in anyone Saturday night. envelope Saturday night. pay envelope to come to you regu-you must do your share. In this you push off that day when you are hat you are too old and feeble to keep he pace and that somebody else has given your job. Now is the time to the pink of condition and keep so.

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Number Three

Attention there! Let trumpets blare! Thunder ye drums and boom! Make way I say—make way today For Liberty! Make room!

You've heard that war-cry twice before And now you're hearing it once more! There's much that sounds like old refrain! You'll hear it still and still again! You'll hear it cried aloud until A Kaiser's will's reduced to nil!

For Liberty—another loan! For Liberty—another toan!
Mark how it rhymes with crimes unknown,
With widow's groan and orphan's moan,
With homes laid low—stone heaped on stone,
With carrion and bleaching bone,
And—trusting God—with shattered throne!

Tonight the lights along Broadway Will blazen forth the cabaret, And song and dance will hold their sway And wine will flow—to music gay And merry as the month of May, And merry as the mount of And gold unstituted there will pay the each Aladdin's feast! Oh, say, For each Aladdin's feast! Oh, say, Is there no jarring note that rings Up through this din of carnal things And brings us to a vantage where We see the des'late world out there!

Another Loan! For Liberty! Come then—your gold for number three You are not asked to GIVE—God grant Your country is no mendicant! You're lending it—to help set right A world distraught—lending your mite! O man at home—could you do less To stem this tide of frightfulness?

Attention then! Let trumpets blare! thention then: Let trumpess oldre.
Thunder ye drums and boom!
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For Liberty! Make room! Make ANTHONY EUWER.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



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Notice.—Subscribers to Leslie's Weekly at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of Leslie's in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A three-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

IT is no easy task to finance a war. We found this out in 1861 and it took over two years after the war broke out for us to learn how to manage our finances without plunging the nation into bankruptcy. The banks saved us from the plunge, and must save us now.

In 1861, as at present, many short-sighted and ill-informed persons antagonized the banks and charged them with seeking to profit by the war. It would seem as if we might learn by experience, but people are moved by impulse not by knowledge. Russia affords a striking example of what must follow when the administration of a great nation is committed to untrained and inexperienced hands.

to untrained and inexperienced hands.

It will be many years before Russia can come into its own again—perhaps never. Yet we have in this country the same cry of the anarchist and socialist that the Bolsheviki raised. We know by experience how the stock market halted and suffered while the first two Liberty Loans were being placed. The hesitation investors have been manifesting in face of the announcement of the third loan was easily understood. Hence the satisfaction with which the announcement of the moderate amount of the issue and the fairness of its amount of the issue and the fairness of its terms was received.

terms was received.

The Administration had no illusions about the difficulties in its pathway. Mr. McAdoo admitted as much, during the hearing on the War Finance Corporation bill, when he said that he believed the new Federal Corporation "would be able to stabilize to a large extent the price of Liberty Bonds." Mr. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board, at the same hearing, in reply to Senator Gore, admitted that the market for securities had been practically destroyed by the needs of the emergency of war. "There is today, practically, no investment market and no free tically, no investment market and no free money seeking investment," testified Mr. Warburg, and he added that our existing financial condition was extremely grave.

When experienced bankers talk in this

erious strain, no one need ask, "What is the matter with the stock market?"

We over 1861-2. We got over it then, because conservative counsels prevailed, and our financial policy was carefully and skilfully laid down. A season of prosperity followed and continued during the war and until the greenback financial heresy drove capital into retirement again.

Only an assurance of a Safe financial policy is needed to re-establish confidence in the future and the administration should basten to give it in a most unconjvocal way.

hasten to give it in a most unequivocal way hasten to give it in a most unequivocal way. It is unfortunate that it is inclined to temporize when emergencies require prompt decision and immediate action. But it is fortunate that, at last, men of experience in business and financial affairs are being summoned more and more to Washington. If their advice and counsel literature and to and followed to be delicated to and college.

Washington. If their advice and counsel is listened to and followed, a brighter day will be in store for the country.

A revival of interest in the securities market will foreshadow it, but it will not come under existing conditions. The success of the latest Liberty Loan will be helpful, a bumper crop outlook will be more so, and a speedy adjournment of Congress still more so.

Congress still more so.

H., Rochester, N. Y.: The Rochester Railway & Light Company has been prosperous and the new 7% cum. pfd. looks pretty safe.

G., Blena Vista, Va.: Being an 8% dividend payer, the American Gas Company is well-regarded. Its 7% convertible bonds seem reasonably safe, though not first-grade.

N., Clucago, I.L.: As the company's net earnings last year totaled \$51 a share, Republic I. & S. common appears to be an excellent purchase. It is on a 6% dividend basis. The company's surplus last year was over \$12,000,000.

M. ST. LOUIS, Mo.: Among the best stocks to buy for investment and income are Beth. Steel 8% pfd, U. S. Rubber first pfd, Corn Products pfd, American Woolen pfd, American Locomotive pfd, Westinghouse common and Southern Pacific.

N., West Hobosen, N. J.: Among first-class bonds which you might buy on the partial payment plan are Atlantic Coast Line R. R. first mtg. 45%, C. B. & Q. joint 4's, Penn. R. R. gen. 4½'s, Beth. Steel irst mtg. 5's, U. S. Steel s. f. §'s. These yield 5% or more on market price.

J., Virgithia City, Nev.: California Packing Corporation common is a fair business man's purchase at present price. It pays quarterly dividends of 50c. Doubtless the war has stimulated demand for the company's products. Only



Buy Liberty Bonds

Buy All the B **Liberty Bonds** g You Can g

HE Third Liberty Loan is our share in the winning of this war. Upon it depends the safety of and success of five hundred thousand American soldiers in France.

The army is doing its part. Five hundred thousand American soldiers are in France to-day. There will be more to-morrow. And more the day after. We are going to send an army large enough so that when we strike, with our Allies, we can drive the German hordes back across the Rhine—so that we can win the de-cisive VICTORY that will make American freedom safe, and establish a just and lasting

But the whole nation must take part. Our armies in France are looking to us to furnish them, in ever greater abundance, the ordnance, the muni-ticns, the supplies that will make their VICTORY possible. We must not fail them

Lend a Hand-Buy All the Liberty Bonds You Can

This space is contributed by the publishers of Leslie's.

directors can say what dividends will be paid

the future.

H. NEWNAN, GA.: The Freeport (Tex.) Comany is in good hands. Among the directors are rank A. Vanderlip and Samuel McRoberts, the minent New York financiers. The stock is paying

per year.

W. Buffalo, N. Y.: White Motors is among e most meritorious stocks of its class. The compy is enjoying prosperity, having earned in 1917, 87 per share and nearly \$23 in two years. The idend is \$4 a year. During the late depression is stock was remarkably steady. It looks like

orchase.

D. New Orleans, La: Although the Caliornia Pet. Company's surplus in 1917 exceeded that in 1916, there are arrears of 755% on pfd thich must be cleared off before the common getything. No dividend on common has been paidince July 1, 1913. The stock is a long-pull speculine.

since July 1, 1913. The stock is a long-pull speculation.

K., Homestead, Penna.: Keystone Tire & Rubber Company is doing a profitable business and is a dividend payer. The stock is a fair business man's investment. I cannot forecast the future of Doble-Detroit Steam Motors Company. It is turning out an excellent car. The stock is quoted here at \$0.50 bid and \$11 asked.

M., McBain, Mich.: Of the three stocks you mention U. S. Steel common makes the highest yield. It has been paying dividends, regular and extra, at the rate of 17% per year. Anglo-American Oil, paying 30% on par (\$5) looks like a better purchase at present than Midwest Refining, paying \$70 on par (\$50). All three stocks are good in their class.

See on par (\$50). All three stocks are good in their class.

P., Sr. Joseph, Mo.: Oklahoma Oil & Refining Company has a capitalization of \$3,000,000, par St. It is said to own producing properties in Oklahoma, and contemplates building a refinery. It has paid three 5 per cent. dividends. The company is not yet seasoned and the stock is not in the investment class. I prefer shares of a stronger and better-established corporation.

C., Zanesville, Otto.: Beth. Steel A has the voting power and B. has not. Each carries the same dividend, 10%. A is a business man's investment. Beth. Steel 8% pfd. seems the best of the company's stocks. Market conditions and excess-profit taxes operate to keep down prices of many meritorious stocks. The price of American Beet Sugar was affected by the directors' failure recently to declare an extra dividend as they did last year.

B. Musscatter Lowar. Among desirable short-

excess-profit taxes operate to keep down prices or many meritorious stocks. The price of American Beet Sugar was affected by the directors' failure recently to declare an extra dividend as they did last year.

B. MUSCATINE, IOWA: Among desirable short-term issues paying 6 per cent, or more are American Foreign Securities Company 5's, due August 1919; Procter and Gamble 7's, Gen. Electric 0's of 1920, American Tel. & Tel. 0's, Beth. Steel 5's. February 1919, and N. Y. C. R. R. 5's, Sept. 1919. Corporation notes occupy a better position than stock. Sometimes they come ahead even of first mortgages. In other cases they are simply the direct obligations of the company.

R., DOSCHESTER, MASS.: You need not feel alarmed over your investment in American Tel. & Tel. Stock. President Vail states that the mere return of 8.83% in earnings in 1917 does not mean that there was only 83 cents per share margin of safety over the dividend of 8%. The company's revenues come mostly from subsidiaries and it draws from them only what it chooses. The whole organization is prospering. A large proportion of the revenues goes for extensions and new plant.

B. Los Angeles, Calife: At present S. O. of California looks more desirable than Union Oil or Mexican Petroleum. The copper and motor securities are decidedly more speculative than the others you hold. St. Paul gold, 4's and Columbia Gas & Electric Company first mortg. 5's are not gilt-edged, but well regarded. Many pfd. stocks make a lower yield than these bonds. This indicates that such stocks are regarded as safer. There seem to be few securities in the market of their character better than the Straus mortgage bonds.

C., MOODY, N. Y.: Intl. Motor Truck Company had a profitable year in 1917 and reports a big order for trucks from the Government. Better not sacrifice. It is quoted here at \$20 bid, \$25 asked. Among promising oil stocks in the S. O. of Califo, Norfolk & Western, Atchison and Illinois Central.

M., SUPERIOR, ARIZ.: New Cornelia Copper fompany belongs to the Calumet an

acific, Norfolk & Western, Atchison and Illinois entral.

M., SUPERIOR, ARIZ.: New Cornelia Copper ompany belongs to the Calumet and Arizona roup. It has a valuable property and production at such a rate that a good dividend is forecast to does not seem expedient to sacrifice your stock. have no earnings statement of the Associated harmacists. The concern is doing business, thether profitable or not, I cannot ascertain. The tock is quoted here at 45c bid and 65c asked, quite distance from \$2.50, its reported value in your own. Who guarantees the written guarantee view with the stock? The United Drug Company and the American Druggists' Syndicate, engaged in somewhat similar line of business, are going and vidend paying concerns. Their stocks are preidend paying concerns.

P. RICHMOND, VA.: Most of the stocks are pre-levable.
P. RICHMOND, VA.: Most of the stocks in your pid. lists are good purchases. In the industrial group I would cut out H. & L. pid. Tel. & Tel. has no pid. It is sound. In the railroad group, Del. & Hudson, Ill. Central, No. Pac. and So. Pac. have no pid. Gt. Northern is pid. only in name, as the company has issued but one class of stock. Lehigh Valley pid. and Atlantic Coast Line pid. exist in only small amounts and it is doubtful if you an buy them. Norfolk & Western pid. is on a 4% basis and does not yield 6% on market price. Del. & Ilud., Ill. Cent., N. P., S. P., and Lehigh common are well regarded. The new railroad law seems to

assure the dividends of all the pfd. stocks and of the common stocks named. Each yields more than 6%. Among the best public utility stocks are Cities Service pfd., yielding about 8%; Montana Power pfd. over 7%, and Public Service of N. J. common (no pfd), over 7½%. Some of the better small oil stocks which are dividend payers and have possibilities are Sapulpa, Cosden, Midwest pfd. and Elk Basin. A more desirable stock is Anglo-American, a prosperous S. O. subsidiary. Common stocks which look attractive if bought on reactions are Atchison, So. Pac., U. S. Steel, Rep. I. & S., Colo. F. & I., Lack. Steel, American Car & Foundry, N. Y. C., American Tel. & Tel., Westinghouse and White Motors. Considering your requirement of a price of about \$100 per share or less, the best selections in your lists are American Car & Foundry, pfd, American Woolen pfd., Beth. Steel 8% pfd. Atchison pfd, Ill. Central, So. Pac., Norf. & Western, Montana Power pfd. Better still is Corn Pdts. Reining pfd. Good bonds may be had yielding 6% or more, such as American Tel. & Tel. coll. Tr. 4's. Union Pacific conv. 4's. C. & O. conv. 4's. C. & O. conv. 4's. S. These are reasonably safe. Real estate or farm more state of the property of the safe of the property of the safe are also desirable. The third Liberty Loan is not causing the disturbance in the market its predecessors did. The market would be adversely affected by a serious disaster to the Allies on the western front. Good securities however, are still cheap and would be excellent bargains bought on recessions.

New York, April 13, 1918

Free Booklets for Investors

Readers who are interested in investments and who desire to secure booklets, circulars of information, daily and weekly market-letters and information in reference to particular investments in stock, bonds or mortgages, will find many helpful suggestions in the announcements by our advertisers offering to send, without charge, information com-piled with care and often at much expense. A digest of some special circulars of timely interest, offered without charge or obligation to readers of Leslie's, follows.

"The Functions of a Commission Brokerage House" is a little book useful to investors issued by L. R. Latrobe & Company, 111 Broadway, New York, and sent free to all applicants on request for Copy "L."

Mortgages on Wisconsin Dairy Farms, always worth par, and paying 6 per cent., are offered as an ideal investment by Markham & May Co., Milwaukee, Wis. For complete details ask the company to mail you its free Booklet 22.

The Lacey profit-sharing bonds are well-regarded by many investors. They are issued by the James D. Lacey Timber Company, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, a firm which has been in business for 38 years, Send for its informing free booklet T-204.

of 30 years.

-204.
First mortgages secured by Oklahoma farms and aying 6 per cent. are dealt in by the Aurelius wanson Company, 28 State National Building klahoma City, Okla. The firm sends out a free ooklet describing methods and a list of loans from

Swanson Company, 28 State National Building, Oklahoma City, Okla. The firm sends out a free booklet describing methods and a list of loans from \$300 to \$10,000.

Apartment bonds, paying 7 per cent. and in denominations of \$100 to \$1,000; are being distributed by G. L. Miller Co., 5 Bank & Trust Building, Miami, Fla., and S-1017 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga. The firm has clients in 30 States. Write to it for a description of the bonds and free booklet, "Reasons Why."

Persons who need to be informed regarding the new Liberty Loan should send for booklet H-4, "Your Liberty Bond," to John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots and members N. Y. Stock Exchange, or Broadway, New York. This firm specializes in \$50 and \$100 Liberty Bonds, and is prepared to advise fully regarding them.

An interesting showing of comparative prices, dividends and yields in the case of a selected list of good investments was made in a recent number of "The Bache Review." It discloses attractive investment chances. Copies sent free on application to J. S. Bache & Company, members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

The well-known bond house, S. W. Straus & Co., \$50 Broadway, New York, and Straus Building, Chicago, which deals in first-mortgage real estate bonds, has recently been giving the third Liberty Loan a substantial "boost." It solicits subscriptions for the bonds without commission, store them and gives information and advice to would be buyers who write to the company or call at its offices.

buyers who write to the company or call at its offices.

To get right lines on prices in this time of war, it is well to make a study of the famous Babson reports. These discount disturbing factors and forecast commodity quotations. The statistics given are fundamental and enable one to pursue a definite policy. For free particulars write to Dept. K-tō of Babson's Statistical Organization. Wellesley Hills, Mass. This is the largest organization of its kind in the world.

Securities intrinsically good are sometimes bought at the wrong time. To make investments profitable one must know when and how best to buy. The giving of such knowledge is the aim of "Investment Opportunities," issued by Slattery & Co., Inc., 40 Exchange Place, New York. This publication, telling "when," is a bi-weekly and it will be sent gratis upon request for 63-D, together with the firm's "Twenty Payment" booklet, telling "how."

As being amply secured and making good returns,

first mortgage real estate serial notes yielding 5 to 6 per cent. are recommended to investors by the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, a member of the Federal Reserve Bank. These notes have been widely bought by bankers and other investors. The purchaser may invest \$500 or multiples of that sum, may choose maturities and may diversify his investments. Current investment list No. 100 may be obtained from the company without charge. Attractive returns at present prices are made by the securities based on Byllesby managed electric and gas companies. These properties serve more than 360 communities with 2,000,000 population in 10 States. Those desiring to purchase public utility issues should look into the merits and possibilities of these companies. Full particulars may be obtained by sending for Investmen Circular L54 to H. M. Byllesby & Co., 204 So. LaSalle Street, Chicago, or 1204 Trinity Building, New York.

Not less than eight companies in the Standard

York.

Not less than eight companies in the Standar Not less than eight companies in the Standard Oil group have surpluses so large as to warrant expectations of melon cutting. The facts concerning these corporations are dealt with in detail in "Securities Suggestions," published fortnightly by R. C. Megargel & Co., members New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges, 27 Pine Street, New York. This publication discusses important developments in the financial world, and it will be sent free, with a booklet describing the Part Payment Plan, to all who write to the company for II-D.

Farmers' Part in War

HE slow progress made by the Federal Farm Loan Banks in financing the farmers makes it still incumbent on the private agencies to provide, as usual, millions of dollars of the needed funds. This they are doing as rapidly as feasible, but they do not possess unlimited means of their own for this purpose. They have to obtain the cooperation and assistance of the investing public. On the latter it depends whether or not the thousands of agricultural enterprises which require new or renewed financial accommodations shall thrive or shall be hampered and per-Either the mortgages given haps undone. on their lands by rural borrowers or the notes or bonds based on these mortgages must be bought to a large aggregate amount by persons with surplus capital or else the production of food supplies in the United States will seriously diminish. Our fighting men cannot live, much less

fight, without food. Food, therefore, is the first requisite to victory. The far-mer's work is fundamental and most necessary, and if he slacks in it, so much the harder will it be to carry on the war. Were this country required to feed itself alone, there would be less anxiety regard-ing the size of this year's crops. But military necessity compels it to help fill the larders of three other large nations allied with it in the conflict: and humanity demands that it spare something to several small neutral nations. So the farmer has small neutral nations. So the farmer has become an exceedingly important factor in the national defense. He must be encouraged to produce abundant crops. He must be supplied with money to get the greatest returns from soil and live-

Hence it cannot too strongly be emphasized that it is nothing less than patriotic duty at this time to invest farm mortgages or farm mortgage bonds. The sale of these is the main resource for cash of the lenders of money to the farmers. Nobody should indeed forego his obliga-tion to put a generous part of his savings or profits into Liberty Bonds. But next to that, the claim of the farmers should be recognized. Were the people generally wide-awake to the fact that aiding the farmers is helping Uncle Sam in his hour of trial the demand for securities based on farm properties would many times exceed the supply.

American farmers are paying \$400 a minute, or over \$602,000 a day, interest on loans. Experts estimate the total amount of farm mortgages in the United States at \$4,000,000. One-fifth of this States at \$4,000,000,000. amount, or \$800,000,000, comes due annually and is replaced by new mortgages. The business is so large that the Farm Mort-gage Bankers' Association of America, at national convention in Kansas City next October, will earnestly consider meas-sures of great importance to both borrowers and investors.



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World's Salesmanship Congress



Third Annual Session Detroit, April 24, 25, 26, 27, 1918

Called in advance of the usual dates to discuss and decide the serious questions at present troubling the Nation's business men—Urged and endorsed by our leading trade:men, publishers and commercial agencies—Exclusively for heads or authorized repre-

Special Salesmanship Topics for Discussion PREPARATION FOR THE WAR AFTER THE WAR

THE SALE: First Factor of the Selling Process THE MAN: Second Factor of the Selling Process.
THE SHIP: Third Factor of the Selling Process. PREPARATION: First of Preparatory Steps of

PROSPECTING: Second of Preparatory Steps of

APPROACH AND AUDIENCE: Third of Pre-paratory Steps of the Sale. paratory Steps of the Sale.
SIZING UP THE BUYER: First of the Presen-

NING ATTENTION AND AWAKENING INTEREST: Second of the Presentation

PERSUADING AND CREATING DESIRE: First of the Convincing Steps. HANDLING OBJECTIONS: Second of the Con-

SECURING DECISION AND OBTAINING SIGNATURE: First of the Closing Steps.

THE GET-AWAY AND FUTURE ORDERS: Second of the Closing Steps.

These Topics Have Been Assigned to Authoritative Heads of Business for Discussion.

England is Sending to Address This Congress HERBERT N. CASSON, of London, England, Proprietor of EFFICIENCY MAGAZINE

Proprietor of EFFICIENCY MAGAZINE
Before settling in London five years ago HERBERT N. CASSON was nationally acknowledged to be a leader among American merchandisers. He is one of the most dynamic speakers the commercial world has produced. He comes to America at this time exclusively to place before the Third Annual Session of the World's Salesmanship Congress his observations of how English business has solved the above questions that are to be discussed. What concerns the whole United States is the way Great Britain has gone about this job; the things she is doing and how they may be duplicated over here. England is not bent upon Economic Destruction, but upon setting up Economic Security for herself and her dominions.

President Wilson personally inaugurated and en-dorsed the First Session of the World's Salesmanship Congress, at Detroit, July 9th, 1916, which was attended by more than three thousand of America's iness executives.

leading business executives.

Charles M. Schwab inaugurated the Second Annual Session of the World's Salesmanship Congress, June 10th, 1917, at which over one hundred lectures on salesmanship topics were delivered.

It is specifically emphasized that the attendance is It is specifically emphasized that the attendance is desired at this session of those executives whose opinions in their particular field may be worth while presenting to the entire body of the Congress. What the Congress decides in respect to these problems is awaited by American Business men for their guidance. The function of the "World's Salesmanship Congress" is the "Betterment of Business through the Betterment of Salesmanship." and its Annual Session this year will be intensely patriotic and timely. At each of the preceding Annual Sessions late arrivals obtained scant accommodations. Insure comfort by a reservation now. modations. Insure comfort by a reservation now

RESERVATION COUPON

To D. M. BARRETT, Director, World's Salesman Congress, Detroit, Michigan.

he following name for seat reservation during I Annual Session of the World's Salesmanship April 24, 28, 26, 27, 1918. Signation is desired note this on back of Coupon.

Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

Editor's Note. In this department will be found suggestions covering Leslie's more important features, with special attention to its illustrations. As references will be made to earlier issues it is urged that a file of the magazines be kept by leachers and others who may wish to take advantage of these columns. A standard binder for this purpose will be supplied for \$1.50 by addressing this department.

Crusade of Mercy, Cover. How nany points of comparison does the Crumany points of comparison does the Crusader of olden times suggest to the modern Red Cross worker. Look up the conditions under which the Red Cross started. What are the most effective of these? Two pieces of work performed by the Red Cross are described in the issues of Feb. and Feb. 16.

True Love at First Sight, p. True Love at First Sight, p. 533. The center picture on pp. 546-547 might well serve as a companion to this. (See also picture of a 75 in issue of March 30). How do you explain the location of the 75. Note the number of the gun crew and the part played by each as shown in the drawing. Why are the 75's so much talked about in connection with the war? An intimate picture of the life of an ar-An intimate picture of the life of an artilleryman serving one of these guns is to be found in Lintier, My 75, translated from the French (Doren). Madame from the French (Doren). Madame Huard who writes the introduction, her self the author of one of the most vivid accounts of the first invasion of France, regards it as one of the best books of its The author was killed in action.

For Rule of Might and for Rule of **Right**, pp. 536-537. Note the position of each of these military chiefs and the of each of these military chiefs and the work he is expected to perform. What do you see in the faces portrayed here? To illustrate the caption, "For Rule of Might," etc.? Note the accomplishments of each in the present war. How is Hindenburg's great reputation in Germany explained? Is he at present justifying the confidence reposed in him? Why? B. Swope, a newspaper correspondent, in his book, *Inside the German Lines* (Century) describes Ludendorff in Chapter VI, "Ludendorff the Mystery Man." In Chapter XVI of When the Prussians came to Poland (Putnam's) Countess Turczynowicz is supposed to describe Von Hindenburg's occupation of her home.

The Crowning Atrocity, p. 538. Discuss in this connection the military advantages of the gun responsible for this destruction of life. To what other this destruction of life. 10 what German devices or methods of fighting might it be compared? Read Ambas-German devices or methods of fighting might it be compared? Read Ambassador Sharpe's description of what took place. (See official Bulletin, April 3, or the papers of April 4.) Why should this act have prompted a protest from the Pope? Look up illustrations of similar acts in German War Practices (Red, White and Blue Series, Committee on Public Information) to be secured for the asking

Spies and Treason, p. 540. Mr. Logan speaks of this as the "greatest problem of the war." Prove or disprove. Describe in some detail how America has An interesting spy the problem. story appeared in issue of March 30.

The Bridge to France, p. 541. Compare this picture with those which have already appeared in the issues of the past month. (Mar. 9, 16, April 6, 13.) They throw added light on the process of ship-building. Follow your daily paper closely and note what is actually being accomplished. Read, p. 554, "Hurley Scores a nessed it.

How e Crumodern conditarted. these?

The Red Feb.

Patriotism in Overalls, p. 542. What do these pictures indicate as to the nature and importance of the work performed by the Man in Overalls? From the pictures and article give arguments which you would put before a railway employee you would put before a railway employee in order to stimulate him to do his best. What is the relative importance of the three factors, land, labor and capital in the railroad business? Has the war altered the situation? Explain. Argue on the basis of this article the justice or injustice of government ownership, of government control. Look up again the conditions on which the government took over the railroads. See the pamphlet of the Division of Economics of the Car-negie Endowment on War Administration the Railways in the U. S. and Great Britain by Dixon and Parmelee

Clipping the Air-Devils' Wings, p. 544. Where are these watchers stationed? What is their equipment? What are all the possible dangers from aircraft? Note picture, p. 546, for another means of combating hostile aircraft. The War will be settled largely by the mastery of

Our Boys at the Front, pp. 546-547. This is the fourth series of pictures of our boys at the front which have appeared in Leslie's within the past few weeks. Place them beside the pictures in the issues of March 30, April 6 and April 13 and note the additional informaapin 13 and note the auditional modula-tion they impart as to the sort of life which the American soldier is leading abroad. How important a part does each one of the activities noted here play in his training and preparation for his part in the actual fighting? What points of similarity and what points of difference do you note in the types shown in the photograph of How do you officers' uniforms? explain the differences in uniform?

Material Available for Use

For Current History and European His-ry (excluding American History). Pictures. Cover, pp. 536-537, 538, 543, 544.

Articles, pp. 535, 555. For American History, Pictures, pp. 533, 537, 541, 546-547. Articles, pp. 534, 535, 530, 540, 542, 550, 552, 555, 557. For Economics and Industrial History,

Pictures, pp. 541, 542, Articles, pp. 534, 539, 542, 559, 554, 558, 560. For Civics. Articles, pp. 534, 539, 540,

For Geography, Pictures, pp. 541, 542.

Suggested Topics for English

The Red Cross in our Town; The Red Cross Crusade against Suffering; Serving a 75; The Leaders of the Allies; What it means to be a Patriot (Article, p. 542); My Experiences in the Recent German Drive; Describe of the incident pic-Drive; Describe of the incident pic-tured on p. 544 as though you had wit-

HAVE YOU A



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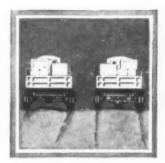
TORBENSEN INTERNAL GEAR DIDITIVE

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